Thursday
17th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 17th March, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

SALE OF LAND IN CANTONMENTS WITHOUT AUCTION

*1116. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any lands have been given during the year 1948 to private persons in Indian Cantonments without auction and if so, what area and what premiums have been charged?

(b) Were the grants made for business or private purposes?

(c) Is the sanction of Government obtained when rules regarding sales of land by auction are waived?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes. The area of land leased out in this manner during 1948 is 1·497 acres and the premia charged amount to Rs. 21,682.

(b) Both.

(c) Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why this departure has been made by selling these lands without auctioning and against the land sale rules?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This is not a new departure. Provision exists and land has always been given. It is the normal practice that has been followed.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that under the land sale rules this right is given on extraordinary occasions and for public purposes and it is not for private lands or business lands that this right has been vested in the authorities? Am I correct? If so, why has this right been exercised in all such cases?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the honourable members would like to have some more information, I can state that this power has been given to the G.O.C.-in-Cs. of the three Commands and this lease for private purpose has been given by the three Commands, Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what would have been the price if this land had been sold by auction as against the premimum of Rs. 21,682?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid it is hypothetical.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Government approve of this policy of selling these lands by private arrangement?

Mr. Speaker: In other words, he wants to know whether Government propose to reconsider the policy.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: We have strictly followed the rules. We are not in favour of giving lands by private arrangement. We have done so only in exceptional cases where the necessary for such a private lease has been recognised.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: This total land that has been given by private arrangement, 1·497 acres, may I know the number of individuals to whom it has been given?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I require notice.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the exceptional cases just referred to by the Honourable Minister?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I can give a complete list of these people who have got this land. I have not got it here, but I can supply the honourable members.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Yes, Sir. I would like to have that information.

AMENDMENT OF CANTONMENT ACT

*1117. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have received the resolutions passed at the All India Cantonment Conference held in August, 1948 in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that one of the resolutions related to the appointment of a Committee for amending the Cantonment Act?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken in that direction?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A committee of which the honourable member himself is a member, and another member of this House the Chairman, has already been set up to examine this and certain other questions relating to cantonments.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have certain zonal committees also been set up in this connection?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the powers and functions of this Central Committee *vis-a-vis* the powers and functions of the zonal committees?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The Central committee is the Central body. They have got these zonal committees, which have been set up to assist the Central Committee.

Seth Govind Das: Have Committees been appointed for all zones or there are still certain zones which are left and the committees have to be appointed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I made this point quite clear in the discussion on the Defence expenditure. What we call "primary" committees have been appointed for each of the cantonments. Then over and above them, three zonal committees, one each in Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command have been set up, and above them is the Central Committee *vis-a-vis* the powers and functions of the zonal committees? that they like.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: I want to know how the personnel of these regional committees are composed. Who are the people, official and non-official?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think there is one elected member of the cantonment board and one nominee of the provincial government, but I am not definite about that and would like to verify.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF LEPROSY

*1118. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have taken for the treatment and control of leprosy in the country?

(b) What expenses have been incurred by Government for this purpose?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The matter is primarily the concern of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, appointed a Committee to report on the establishment of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute in India. The report is awaited.

(b) The Central Government make overall grants to Provinces for Development Schemes and it is for the Provincial Governments to allocate the funds as between their various schemes including Medical and Public Health schemes. Government have no information about the expenditure incurred by Provincial Governments on leprosy relief.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know how many indoor hospitals and outdoor dispensaries there are in the country for treatment of leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could furnish that information to the member.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any leprosy colony in this country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There are some leprosy colonies.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the subject being provincial, details may not be available just at this moment.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the plans, if any, of the provincial Governments and if so, what are they?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could give some rough estimate about what the provinces do wish to do for leprosy during the next five years. If they are able to get the money they have got quite extensive schemes for leprosy work which would amount to about Rs. 2 crores of expenditure during the next five years.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Has Government taken any steps to stop door to door begging of the lepers in the towns specially?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know how that question arises from this exactly, but I do not think that any special legislation has been undertaken in regard to beggars that happen to be suffering from leprosy.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister stated "if the provincial governments get sufficient money for this work"—may I know whether any specific grant to the provincial governments is going to be given in the next five years by the Central Government and is there any plan for it?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That question does not arise, because, as I have already said in answer to (b) of the question, the Central Government makes overall development grants to the provinces and it is up to the provinces to allocate them according to the schemes which they wish to encourage.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir. I wanted to ask whether among the grants which the Central Government gives to provinces there is any specific grant for leprosy.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What are the provinces most infected with this disease?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Madras and Orissa.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As revealed by statistics during the last five years, is leprosy on the increase or decrease in our country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not give that information.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Does the Government know that poor and insufficient food is the main contributory cause . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Have Government any intention of trying naturopathy on leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think that question arises.

LOANS SANCTIONED BY INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*1119. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of loans, together with the names of the borrowers, granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation since its inception?

(b) How many of these are individual concerns, Corporate bodies, limited or otherwise, and Co-operative Societies?

(c) How many of them come under the category of new industries and how many are existing industries?

(d) What are the names of the industries for which loans have been given?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India since its inception is Rs. 2·35 crores. The borrowing concerns are entitled to the secrecy, which is customary between banker and customer, with regard to their financial transactions and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the borrowers. Secrecy is also enjoyed by section 39 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act.

(b) Under Section 2(c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, only Public Limited Companies and Co-operative Societies are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. No advances have, therefore, been granted to individuals, partnership firms and private limited companies, and advances have been sanctioned only to public limited companies. Co-operative Societies have taken very little interest in the facilities offered by the Corporation and so far only one formal application has been received from a Cooperative Society, which is at present under investigation.

(c) Of the twelve loans sanctioned, six are for the purpose of assisting newly established concerns and six for assisting existing industries.

(d) The names of industries which have been assisted so far are—

(i) Machinery manufacturing —

(ii) Electrical engineering

(iii) Ceramics

(iv) Iron and Steel foundaries

(v) Glass Works

(vi) Lead Acid batteries

(vii) Non-ferrous metals and matallurgical industry

(viii) Electric supply undertaking

(ix) Chemicals including light as well as heavy chemicals

(x) Textile mills.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister has stated that six loans have been sanctioned for assisting newly established concerns and six to supplement the existing industries. Do these industries relate to old ones or to new ones?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Both.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What are the new industries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I could get out a list for the honourable member. I have not the information ready.

Mr. Homi Mody: In the case of public limited companies, are the advances given to them distinguishable in any way from advances which would be made by banks?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite follow the drift of the honourable member's question. What does he mean by principle?,

Mr. Homi Mody: Is the Industrial Finance Corporation going in for ordinary banking?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: What the Industrial Finance Corporation does it to give loans for assisting the financing of industries. Whether that is a different kind of operation from banking or the same kind of operation is for the honourable member to judge.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Has this Corporation made it an invariable rule that no loan shall be granted to private limited companies; and have they fixed any minimum amount below which no loan will be granted?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: So far as I can remember, there is no minimum limit fixed. But there is a maximum limit fixed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What percentage of the demand for advances have the Government been able to meet so far?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Does the honourable member mean what proportion of the applications made so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have not the information but I could collect it for him.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Are these loans granted in lump sum, or by instalments according to the progress made by the industries concerned?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That depends on the circumstances of each case and according to requirements.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of question (b) the Honourable Minister said that one Co-operative Society had made an application. May I know for what industry has the Co-operative Society applied?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is of co-operative industrial undertaking I do not have the details.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao. What is the machinery that the Government has set up to see that these loans are properly utilised for the development of industry?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. They have an Executive Committee which deals with these matters, and I understand the procedure followed is that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, consults the particular Ministry of Government concerned with the undertaking and gets their assistance and advice, and in some cases they also consult outside experts.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Has this Industrial Corporation got its branch offices in several provinces?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: At present they have three offices. There is the head office in Delhi; there is an office in Calcutta and there is an office in Bombay. I believe there is a proposal under investigation for setting up an office in Madras. Once the office in Madras is set up, I think the next in order on the list would be Kanpur. I am not aware of any proposals for other offices.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Have the Government prepared any plan for starting new industries to be financed by this Corporation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No. The Government have no such plan, but the Industrial Finance Corporation is expected to use its own judgment in regard to these matters.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Was any loan given to cottage industries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is not likely that cottage industries would come within the sphere of public limited companies, unless they come in as co-operative societies.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Government satisfied with the progress which this Industrial Corporation is making?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Quite so.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Is the loan open for limited concerns and co-operative societies in the merged States of the Union?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes. I think the scope of the Act extends to the provinces of India and to acceding States which have acceded for this purpose.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know the total number of companies which have taken advantage of this loan of Rs. 2·25 crores?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Twelve altogether.

STANDARDISATION OF SALARIES OF TEACHERS

*1120. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any action was taken in increasing the salaries of teachers as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education?

(b) Is there any proposal before Government to standardise the salaries of teachers engaged in primary, secondary and college institutions throughout the Indian Dominion?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The Provincial Governments have been requested to bring the salaries up to the minimum level recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and most of them have revised the scales. Government of India have also approved several Development Schemes of Provinces which aim at the raising of salaries of teachers and sanctioned grants for the purpose.

Statement showing the scales of salaries prescribed in the Provinces is laid on the table.

(b) No. There is no proposal under consideration for standardisation of salaries of teachers throughout India. It is not possible to do so in view of varying local circumstances and financial conditions of the Provinces. A minimum of Rs. 40, however, in case of Primary School Teachers (trained) and a scale of Rs. 150-300 for trained graduates in Secondary Schools have been recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Education, set up by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Provincial Scales for Primary and Secondary School Teachers with Qualifications.

Provinces		Salaries of teachers.
Assam	Trained teachers in Primary Schools	Rs.25.
Bihar	(i) Trained Matrics (in Primary Schools)	Rs. 30—55.
	(ii) Matriculates (in girls Middle Schools to be opened).	Rs. 50—75.
	(iii) In Government High Schools for girls.	Rs. 85—125.
Bombay	Trained Primary teachers	Rs. 40—1—50—1½—85—2½—90.
		Selection grade for 15% of cadre.
	Untrained Primary teachers	Rs. 35—1—40 with a pause of 2 years on the starting pay.
	Secondary Schools:	
	Graduates	Rs. 75—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200
	Under-graduates	Rs. 61—3—85—EB—4—125—5—140
C.P.	Junior Basic Schools	Rs. 30—2—40—1—50. C.C.L.A. as prescribed for Government servants.
	Senior Basic Schools:	
	(i) Head Master	Rs. 40—2—50—1—60
	(iii) Assistant Master	*Rs.30—2—40—1—50
East Punjab	J. V.'s.	Rs. 30—75.
	S. V.'s.	Rs.40—90.
	Trained Graduates.	Rs. 80—150.

Madras	*Government Schools.*	*Schools under Local bodies.*	*Schools under Panchayat and Private Managements.*
	Elementary Schools.		
Lower Elementary grade	23—1—35	23—1—33	†11 untrained. 18 trained.‡
Higher Elementary grade	30—1—50	30—1—45	25—½ (half)—30. ‡
Secondary Elementary grade	45—3—60—2—90	40—1½—55—2—75	35—1—45
	Secondary Schools (Government)		
	School Assistants Grade I		Rs.165—5—205—10—245.
	Grade II		Rs.85—5—125—10—175.
	Other teachers		Rs.45—2—60—2—90
	High Schools.		
	Grade I.		Rs.85—5—125—10—175.
	Grade II		Rs.45—3—60—2—90

* In addition C.C.L.A. will be given at the rate prescribed for Government servants.

† Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs.2 from their resources.

‡ Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs. 5 from their resources.

Orissa	(i) Basic Trained Teachers for Junior Basic Schools.	Rs. 45—3—60—E B —3—75 (Government Schools.)
	Ditto.	Rs.40—3—70 (Aided Schools)
	(ii) Graduate teachers in High Schools : Males	Rs. 65—105
	Females (trained).	Rs. 70—120.
United Provinces	Trained Matric	Rs. 30—50.
	Hindusteni Middle trained	Rs. 20—1—25 with D. A. of Rs. 5.
	Untrained teachers	Rs. 25—1—30—1—40 —1—45 (with D. A. of 25% of pay).
	Trained Graduates	Rs. 45—175.
West Bengal	Trained Matrics	Rs. 27.
	Untrained Matrics	Rs.19.
	and trained Nonmatrics	Rs. 19.
	Untrained Non-Matrics.	Rs.15.

(These are exclusive of dearness allowance).

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS :

Ajmer-Merwara	Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained) } Various scales	Rs. 35—1—40—2—60
	Trained (Non-Matric)	Rs. 50—2—60—3—90
	Trained (Metric)	Rs. 68—4—120—5—170.
	Graduate teachers in High Schools (Various scales).	Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220.
	Selection grade	Rs. 150—15—300.
	Graduate teachers in High Schools with qualifications similar to those of College Lecturers who are expected to teach in higher classes.	Rs. 250—15—400—20 —500
Coorg	Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained) Various Scales	Rs. 35 —1—40—2—60. Scales.
	Trained (Non-Matric)	Rs. 50—2—60—3—90
	Trained (Matric)	Rs. 68—4—120—5— —170.
	Graduate teachers in high Schools (Various scales)	Rs.80—5—120—8— 200—10/2—220.
	Selection grade	Rs. 150—15—300.
Delhi	Same as for Ajmer-Merwara.	

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Has the Government received any representation from the teachers of the Centrally administered areas about their inadequate salary?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Is the Government giving increments or fixing the salary of refugee teachers in accordance with their previous salaries and experience?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that at present in some provinces primary school teachers are paid far less than peons and chaprasis in Government offices?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It may be. But we have no information.

Mr. Speaker: That is a provincial matter. Next question.

ABSORPTION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS INTO PERMANENT CADRES

*1121. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have arrived at a decision on the question of absorption of the following classes of Government servants into permanent cadres:

(i) temporary staff; and

(ii) refugees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the 'Instructions for the Initial Constitution of the grade of Assistants in the Reorganised Central Secretariat Service' which have been placed in the Library of this House. The question of issuing similar instructions in respect of other grades in the Secretariat is under consideration.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know the number that has been confirmed from among the people recently appointed or appointed after 1947?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I would require notice of that question.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the maximum period for which an employee has been put on the temporary list?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There are several employees on a temporary basis serving for many years. This has been a legacy of the past administration.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Is there any proposal before the Government to limit the period of temporary employment of Government servants?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have stated the whole thing is being examined.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In view of the fact that a good number of these temporary incumbents have put in more than five years' service, is there any security for them, or can they be turned out with 24 hours' notice?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, no. They are not being dispensed with on 24 hours' notice. The whole question has been regularised on certain fixed principles. There is no danger of any temporary man being dismissed straightaway except on proved misconduct.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that some of the temporary employees in Information and Broadcasting have been dismissed with 24 hours' notice and yet they have put in more than five years service?

Mr. Speaker: The attention of the Honourable Minister will be invited to those cases.

CONSTRUCTION OF STADIUM IN DELHI

*1122. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contributing for the construction of a Stadium in Delhi?

(b) If so, what is the amount promised and on what conditions will the contribution be made?

(c) When is the construction of the proposed stadium likely to commence?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I have no information.

REPORT ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

*1123. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state why the report on the Ayurvedic system of medicine has not been published so far?

(b) When will this report be published and when will its recommendations be given effect to?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). I presume the honourable member is referring to the report of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine Committee. It was published on the 20th February, 1949. The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of Government.

Seth Govind Das: May I know at what stage is the whole thing at present after the publication of the report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The report has been circulated to the provinces and the Central Government is also considering it.

Seth Govind Das: Has the report been circulated to the various institutions which are interested in indigenous systems of medicine?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have once before replied to this question. Any organisation that wishes can have a copy of the report.

Shri H. V. Kamath: By what date does the Honourable Minister expect to conclude the examination of this report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not possible for me to say but as soon as the provincial governments have replied the report will be considered by the Government of India.

Seth Govind Das: Has any time been given to the provinces by which they should give their opinions on that report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The provinces have been asked to reply as quickly as possible.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know whether any specific time has been given to the provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that almost all the provincial governments have recognised the indigenous systems of medicine and have also started some institutions to teach the systems?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Some of the provinces have given certain recognition to indigenous systems of medicine.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the sort of information sought for by circulating the report to the provincial governments?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: According to rules every report has to be sent for information to the provincial governments for their remarks on the recommendations contained in the report.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have many provincial governments so far approved of the recommendations made by this Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No reply has yet been received.

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, DELHI

*1124. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has requisitioned some houses in Daryaganj belonging to the families of some Communist detenus or convicts; if so, how many and for what purpose; and

(b) what arrangement, if any, has been made for the housing of the families thus evicted?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*1125. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the National Cadet Corps, Senior and Junior Divisions, province-wise; and

(b) when it is proposed to raise the Girls' Division?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my answer to Starred Question No. 239 asked by Shri Kesava Rao on the 9th February 1949 and to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the delay in raising the Girls' Division due to the fear in the Honourable Minister's mind that women if trained in the art of war, might neglect the home and the cradle?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RE-EMPLOYMENT AND EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

*1126. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers, in each of the Ministries of the Government of India separately, have been given an extension beyond the age of retirement, and how many re-employed after having been placed on the retired list,

(b) the reasons for adopting such a policy; and

(c) the extra expenditure thereby incurred?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A statement showing the number of gazetted officers who have been granted extensions of service or who have been re-employed after retirement in the various Ministries of the Government of India, as it stood on the 31st March 1948, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The general policy of Government in the matter is not to re-employ retired officers or to grant extensions of service to superannuated ones. A departure from this general policy is made only when the re-employment or extension of service of a superannuated officer is considered essential in the public interest owing to the non-availability of experienced and suitably qualified persons.

(c) No extra cost is necessarily involved in the grant of extensions of service to, or re-employment of, superannuated personnel.

STATEMENT

Name of the Ministry	*Number of officers granted extension of service.*	*Number of officers re-employed.*
Communications	..	1
External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	1	..
Finance	2	9
Food	..	5
Law	..	1
Labour	..	2
Railways	1	..
Relief and Rehabilitation	..	2
Transport	..	2
Works, Mines and Power	2	1
Cabinet Secretariat	1	..
TOTAL	7	23

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister reached any decision as regards the age of retirement for government officers? Is it 55 or 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is a rule about retirement: the decision is already there and no change has been made in it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the age of retirement now—55 or 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: 55. No change has been made.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Have the Government rejected the Pay Commission's recommendation that the age of superannuation should be raised to 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: That is being examined.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that in many Ministries 58 has been actually adopted as the superannuation age whereas some officers on the railways have not been granted extension? May I know why is there this distinction in the various Ministries?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not think so.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think the railways have accepted 58 as the superannuation age.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: For ministerial posts is the age of retirement 60 or 55?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is sixty.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING INDIAN CULTURE IN INDIA

*1127. **Shri Moturi Satyanárayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite students from foreign countries to study Indian culture in India;

(b) whether any facilities are offered to these students; and

(c) if there are any students already in India what is their number, nationality, the centres at which they are studying, the facilities offered to them and their courses and terms of stay?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) In order to promote cultural relations between the foreign countries and India, Government as a first step in this connection propose to award the following fellowships and scholarships during 1949-50:

(i) Nine Fellowships to the nationals of France.

(ii) Thirty scholarships to Indians domiciled in the neighbouring Asian and African countries and forty scholarships to the Nationals of these countries for studies in India.

(b) The Government of India will arrange for their admission and accommodation in suitable Indian Institutions and Universities and give them stipends.

(c) At present five East African and six Indonesian students are studying in India; particulars asked for in respect of these are given in the statement, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

All these students have been given a stipend of Rs. 200 per month each in addition to tution and other fees.

STATEMENT

Number of students	*Country*	*Institution where studying*	*Terms of Stay*	*Courses*
One	East Africa	Allahabad University.	Upto June 1949	Arts.
One	Do.	St. Stephen's College.	Up to April, 1950	Arts.
One	Do	Aligarh University, Aligarh	Upto April 1951	Arts.
One	Do.	Benaras University, Benaras	Upto April 1951	Arts.
One	Do	Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.	Upto July, 1952	Pre-Engineering Course.
One	Indonesia	College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta.	Upto maximum of 4 years.	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto	Chemical Engineering.
One	Do.	Bengal Engineering College Howrah.	Ditto.	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	Government Engineering College, Guindy, Madras.	Upto a Maximum of 4 years	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay.	Ditto.	Agricultural Economics.
One	Do.	Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore.	Ditto	Textile Technology.

Seth Govind Das: Are these students selected for scholarships or are recommended by the various governments or by any other agency?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: By the various governments.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the scheme on an exchange basis?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes; in case of some countries.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are our students too sent to foreign countries in like manner?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Oh, yes: there are other schemes on a reciprocal basis.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Have Government prepared any list of the institutions wherein these foreign students have been admitted? If so, on what basis have those institutions been selected?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have got a list a copy of which has been laid on the table. If the honourable member looks into it he will get all the information.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that some of the students who are sons of Indians abroad, when they came to be selected, were selected on the recommendation of the Indians Overseas Associations in the respective countries?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have no information on that point.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the information which the Honourable Minister has given *viz.*, that our students are also sent to institutions abroad in foreign countries on a reciprocal basis, may I know what culture they are studying and in which countries and what is the number of such students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Our students have gone to Australia and Egypt and other countries and of course while there they will be studying the culture of those countries.

Shri Maturi Satyanarayana: What is the basis on which the list of these institutions has been prepared?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I am sorry I cannot give the information.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: What is the nature of the courses prescribed for students coming from abroad?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I regret I cannot give the information offhand.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

†*1128. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholarships that were awarded to foreign students to study in India?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred in this regard?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Forty-eight scholarships have been awarded by the Government of India since 1943 to foreign students for studies in India.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 2,29,599 has been incurred since 1943 on these scholarships.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

†*1129. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total value of currency in circulation at present:

(i) in the shape of currency notes; and

(ii) in the shape of coins?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (i) The total notes in circulation on the 4th March 1949 amounted to Rs. 117238 crores. The detailed information is contained in the weekly accounts of the Reserve Bank which are published in the *Gazette of India*.

(ii) The exact amount of coins is not known but the value of coins put into circulation since 1914-15 to end of 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 211·86 crores, the details of which are given in Statement XLII of the Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1947-48, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GURUKUL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

†*1130. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions where the Gurukula system of education is in vogue;

(b) whether any subsidy or aid is given to any such institutions and if so, what its amount is; and

(c) if no financial aid is at present given, whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of giving such aid?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Institutions of the type mentioned by the honourable member are known to be functioning in Hardwar and other places, but no complete list of such institutions is available with Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are considering the question of giving a grant to the Gurukul Vishvavidyalaya, Kangri, Hardwar.

RESEARCH FOR EVOLUTION OF BASIC HINDUSTANI

†*1131. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any linguistic research or survey has been carried out with a view to the evolution of basic Hindustani; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of taking steps to have such a research or survey carried out?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Though linguistic surveys have been held in the past, as *e.g.*, during census operations, this has not been done with a view to the evolution of a basic Hindustani. It may be added that experts do not agree as to whether such a survey can help in the evolution of a language. In view of the importance of the issue, Government will, however, examine the feasibility of such a survey.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN NAVY

*1132. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Navy is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Navy on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country for the training of Indian Navy personnel, and if so, are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign countries?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) The R.I.N. at present consists of one Cruiser, six Frigates and other vessels like Minesweepers, Survey vessel, etc. which generally speaking are equipped on modern lines.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Officers and ratings are undergoing higher technical training in the U. K.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: With reference to part (d) of the question may I know what is the amount expended on the training of these officers and ratings who are undergoing higher technical training in U. K.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not think I can give the exact amount just now, but I can supply this information to the honourable member if he so desires.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the maximum and minimum age of their ships in the Navy?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It depends on the type of the vessel and it is not possible for me to say offhand what is the life of each vessel.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is it a fact that all the ships are of old model and they have got practically no value in modern, naval fighting?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: That is not a correct statement. Some of these ships are new and some are old. Before they are purchased we verify whether it is desirable to purchase them or not. No ship which is of no value to us is purchased.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

*1133. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Air Force is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Air Force on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country to give training to Indians in Aeronautical course, and are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign country?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Our Air Force is equipped on modern lines, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose its present strength or the equipment it holds.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Air Force personnel are at present undergoing training abroad.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that the Air Force is below the strength contemplated several years ago?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not exactly follow the honourable member's question. But it is a fact that the Air Force is under strength and we have already taken steps to bring it up to strength.

INSTITUTIONS FOR MILITARY TRAINING

*1134. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any colleges in India imparting military training to Indian students?

(b) If so, at which places and are they being maintained wholly or partly by the Government of India?

(c) What amount is being spent every year on this by the Government of India?

(d) Are the students who undergo training in these institutions necessarily to be absorbed in Government service on the completion of their academic career?

(e) Is there any institution for giving regular training to Military staff in the technique of modern warfare?

(f) If so, what expenditure is being incurred by the Government of India on the same?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No, there is no college under the control of the Central Government where military training is given to the students. I presume, that the honourable member is not referring to the National Cadet Corps Organisation through which military training is given to students who join the National Cadet Corps units formed in various institutions throughout the country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes, there are a number of training schools within the Armed Forces.

(f) The annual recurring expenditure is of the order of rupees two crores.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to give military training to civilians by starting rifle clubs and things of that kind?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: That is not covered by this question: it is quite a separate question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Would the Honourable Minister be prepared to examine the question whether Government would subsidise or give grants to any private institution which will undertake to give military training?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This question has not been examined. The policy so far has been to have only government institutions, but the question of giving grants to private institutions may be examined later on. But at present we are not giving any such aid.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know whether Government will, if found necessary, start a Government Military College?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I really do not understand what the honourable member means by "College". Even some of these Training Institutions are called Colleges. But we do not have any college to impart education in this field like the ordinary colleges.

EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*1135. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state in what places in India Divisions of the National Cadet Corps have been organised?

(b) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

(b) Non-recurring: Rs. 78,00,000.
Recurring: Rs. 39,82,000.
The figures are approximate.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

*1136. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what progress has been made in the organisation of the Indian Territorial Force in India since its announcement was made on the floor of the House?

(b) What is its present strength and in which places in India has it been organised?

(c) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) to (c). I would refer the honourable member to my statement made in the House in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March 1949.

ADMISSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

*1137. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for the admission of Indian students in American Universities are not made in advance;

(b) whether it is a fact that students have to take permission of our Education Office before they can shift from one University or Institution to another;

(c) whether Government are aware that this permission is not quickly obtained and the students often lose the chance of getting admission in a proper college even when it is available; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and take steps to remove the complaints of the students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No Government student is sent abroad until it has been confirmed that admission arrangements for him have been finalised.

(b) Yes, under the Immigration Regulations that obtain in the United States of America. In the case of Government scholars sponsoring authorities have to be consulted by our Education Office through this Ministry.

(c) All reasonable help in respect of the desired transfers is given by the Indian Embassy in the United States of America.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I now with regard to the reply given to part (c) of the question whether it is a fact that our Education Office in Washington sometimes takes months to reply to the letters of the students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No complaint of this nature has been brought to Government's notice. As far as information is available the Embassy and the persons connected with it give all necessary help without any delay.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that there is no person in our Education Office in Washington who has received education in U.S.A. and who has got any contacts with the Universities there?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I should like to have notice of that question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware of a complaint that this organisation which is intended to assist the students has been found actually to obstruct the admission of the students into those Universities?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Government is not aware of any such complaint.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: With reference to part (a) of the question may I know whether Government are making any efforts at all to find admission for private students as distinct from government scholars?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there any Universities in the United States where admission is barred to Indian students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No. None.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What steps are Government taking to secure adequate recognition in foreign countries of Indian degrees and qualifications?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: All that is possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the reply to part (a), may I know when were these instructions issued—whether this arrangement that accommodation is booked in colleges beforehand has been recently introduced or it has been the old practice?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Instructions were issued many years back.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARS RETURNED DURING 1948-49

*1138. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholars who have returned to India after completing their studies overseas during the year 1948-49 and how many out of them have been employed by Government;

(b) the total amount of money spent by Government on them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these scholars have to wait as long as six months before getting employment, and if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of asking the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Education to find suitable employments for these scholars soon after their return from overseas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 320, namely 200 Central Scholars and 120 Provincial Scholars. Out of these 168 Central and 63 Provincial Scholars have been employed or offered employment.

(b) Rs. 61,76,000 (Rupees Sixty-one lakhs and seventy-six thousand only) approximately.

(c) Some of the returned scholars who were sent abroad against the anticipated posts which did not materialise due to postponment of the Development plans concerned, had to wait till a suitable alternative employment could be found for them. Every effort is made by Government to provide them with suitable employment as early as possible. If a scholar is not secured employment within a maximum period of five months from the date of report of return, he is released from the Bond.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are these government scholars on their return employed directly by the Government or have they got to come through the Federal Public Service Commission?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: They are employed directly by the Government in the first instance on a temporary basis.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How many scholars are there who returned from U.S.A. and who could not be provided with employment within the time-limit of five months and have been released from the obligations under the Bond?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would require notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that those who have been employed have not been employed suitably or have been employed in other works and not in the posts for which they were trained?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Firstly we try to employ them in the Ministry against whose requirements they were selected, then other Ministries of the Government of India, and then Universities, Provincial Governments, technical institutions and so on and so forth.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether all the scholars who have returned have been employed by the Government or by private firms also?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Some have been employed by Government, some by private firms and some are still unemployed.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: How many were appointed by private firms?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I should like to have notice of that question.

Seth Govind Das: Is any effort made by the Government in the case of those students who are not employed by the Government so that they may get jobs somewhere else?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir, Government see to that.

Mr. Homi Mody: Are Government aware that the number of students sent abroad at public expense is already in excess of the number that can be absorbed by Government or by private industry?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I cannot say.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that those students who are employed have also to appear before the Public Service Commission?

Mr. Speaker: That has been replied to.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know, Sir, whether there is any demand from the industry for such candidates?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Establishment of Spa Resorts

*1139. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the arrangements made by the Government of India for the establishment in India of organised spa resorts on the model obtaining in European countries?

(b) Has any geological survey of India been made with a view to ascertaining the mineral springs in India and the properties of such spring waters?

(c) Have the properties of water in rivers like the Ganga and the Godavari been examined and if so, what are the results?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No arrangements have been made but the question is under consideration, in consultation with Provincial Governments.

(b) A survey of the mineral springs in India was made by the Geological Survey of India during 1939-41. Dr. P. K. Ghosh, incharge of this work, gave particulars of 123 springs located in Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Punjab. An examination of these waters suggests that they are comparable in their properties with well-known spirings in Europe and elsewhere.

(c) Chemical and other tests were carried out on the waters of the Ganga and the Sone in 1917 and 1923 by the Bihar Public Health Department, but they did not substantiate the popular belief that these waters had any curative value.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister got any information as to how many of our countrymen and women on an average resort annually to foreign countries for this Spa treatment?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir, I have no information.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the reply given to part (b), may I know whether the Honourable Minister's attention has been drawn to a mineral spring situated about forty miles away from Delhi, in Gurgaon District, and whether she is aware that no proper use is made of that spring?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Have any efforts been made to make a commercial use of these mineral waters?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already said that we are consulting Provincial Governments about this matter.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the value of the waters of the Godavari?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already answered that in part (b) of my answer to the Question.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, there was no answer on that.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have said that a survey of the mineral springs was made by the Geological Survey of India in 1939-41.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: But that was in regard to the Ganga and the Sone?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Godavari is not included amongst the rivers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I ask whether in the report of that survey, which is before the Honourable Minister, there is mention of a fine sulphur spring at Vajreshwari near Bombay?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

IMPORT DUTY ON EDUCATIONAL FILM-STRIPS

*1140. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether educational film-strips are permitted to be imported into India free of import duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No. The question of their exemption from duty is under consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How long has this been under consideration?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It has been under consideration for some time but the decision I think is expected to be made quite soon.

DEVALUATION OF CURRENCY IN EUROPEAN MARSHALL AID COUNTRIES

*1141. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the United States of America Treasury Secretary to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, published in the Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 suggesting the devaluation of currency in European Marshall Aid countries; and

(b) whether Government have considered the effect of such devaluation on our sterling balances and our trade balances in soft currency areas?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) I have seen a press report of the statement.

(b) Such matters are constantly under review.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether Government have also considered its effect on our trade with Britain and also with other countries which have got customs Union with Britain in this regard?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have seen so far only the very brief press reports that have appeared in the Indian papers, of the statement made by the Secretary to the United States Treasury, and frankly I am unable to follow, from the press statement that I have seen, what really is the intention behind the Secretary's statement.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

*1142. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current year's Indian exports to the United States of America is expected to reach a level of 300 million dollars;

(b) the dollar resources we had to our credit as a result of our sterling agreement with Britain and also as a result of trade balance as at the end of the year 1947-48, giving separate figures for both;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 and the statement of

Mr. Snyder, United States of America Treasury Secretary, that rise of prices in the United States of America since 1946 has reduced the buying power of the United States of America dollar; and

(d) whether this was brought in due time to the notice of Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade as also Government delegations going to United States of America and other dollar areas for making purchases?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) I presume the honourable member is referring to exports during the current financial year. According to the Sea Borne Trade Accounts the value of Indian exports to the U.S.A. for the 9 months April to December, 1948 amounts to Rs. 54·19 crores = $163 million. It is not likely, therefore, that the honourable member's estimate for the whole year will be correct.

(b) India's hard currency deficit during 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 75·62 crores = $227 million. Upto December, 1947, there was no quantitative restriction on the convertibility of our Sterling Balances. For the period January-June, 1948, such convertibility was limited to £10 million and for the period July 1948-June, 1949 to £15 million.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of India and Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade became aware of the rise of prices in the United States concurrently with such rise.

Shri Biswanath Das: Arising out of reply to part (c) of my Question, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to move the Government of England regarding our share of the dollar pool so as to conserve our dollar resources?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That matter, of course, would come up for review at a very near date in the future.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are huge dollar balances standing in the names of certain Indian firms and individuals?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Well, that matter has been brought to my notice and I am having very active investigations undertaken.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the honourable the Finance Minister is aware of the fact that there are blackmarket dollar assets available in this country?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is precisely the point which I think the honourable member had raised.

TONGA RATES IN DELHI

*1143. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the scheduled rates of tonga-hire in Delhi and New Delhi?

(b) Who fixes the tonga rates?

(c) When were they last reviewed?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) A copy of the schedule containing the rates of tonga-hire applicable in the Delhi urban area is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Committee, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

(c) In 1944.

STATEMENT

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

War Time Hackney Carriage Schedule sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification No. F.2(17)/44-L.S.G., dated the 17th November, 1944.

Journeys within the limits of the Delhi Urban Area (i.e. the area comprised in Delhi Municipality, the New Delhi Municipality, the Civil Station, Notified Area and the Fort Notified Area).

SCHEDULE I

Hiring Time

For 1st hour—

	Rate Rs. a. p.
If the hackney carriage has been driven for a continuous journey of more than five miles.	2 0 0
Otherwise	1 4 0
For each subsequent hour or part of an hour	1 0 0
For a journey not exceeding 2½ miles completed within half an hour ...	0 12 0

SCHEDULE II

Journeys extending outside the Delhi Urban Area, including return journey, if the return journey is completed within time mentioned in last column.

From	To	Rate Rs.	Time within which journey must be completed.
Delhi Main Rly. Station ...	Delhi Cantonment	7	6 hours
Do ...	Okhla or Kalkaji	6	6 ,,
Do ...	Humayun's Tomb and Nizamuddin	5	5 ,,
Do ...	Qutab	8	8 ,,
Do ...	Shadhara	3	3 ,,
New Delhi ...	Qutab	6	6 ,,
New Delhi ...	Okhla or Kalkaji	5	5 ,,

General Note.—1. For journeys outside the Delhi Urban Area not covered by the entries in Schedule II the hirer must settle terms with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage.

2. The above rates are of IInd Class tongas. Fares for IVth Class tongas shall be three quarters of the above rates.

3. The hirer is at liberty to make a private agreement with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage for a lesser charge.

4. Should any driver charge more than the scheduled fare a complaint should be made to the Secretary of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

By order,
M. C. GAGERNA, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the rates fixed for tongas are not really the rates charged by them?

Mr. Speaker: I think the question is of such a minor importance that we need not spend any time on it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know who is actually in charge of the arrangements regarding transport in this Metropolitan City of Delhi? Who is responsible for the way in which the transport arrangements are made?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I know how this arises from this Question?

Establishment of University for Naturopathy and Nature Cure Clinics

*1144. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that it was the wish of Mahatma Gandhi to establish a University for education of Naturopathy and clinics throughout the country for promotion of nature cure?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken so far in this direction?

(c) If not, do Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Gandhiji believed in Nature Cure but there was never any intention in his mind of establishing a University for Naturopathy.

(b) and (c). Government have no proposals for the development of the study and practice of "Nature Cure."

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the reasons for not having any proposals, Sir?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No proposals have been sent to Government by naturopaths in this country.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do Government intend to initiate anything at their own instance?

Military Training in Secondary Schools

*1145. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have got any scheme for giving military or semi-military training to students of secondary schools, both for the boys and girls?

(b) If so, what is that scheme?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the honourable member to two booklets recently published by the Ministry of Defence, one entitled "Objects and Organisation of the National Cadet Corps" and the other "The National Cadet Corps, What It Is And Why", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Opening of Centres for Physical Culture

*1146. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to start centres for physical training and what is Government's scheme for promotion of physical culture?

(b) Will Government consider the desirability of such training and take early steps to draft a plan and bring it into operation?

(c) While considering the plan will Government keep in view the introduction of Akharas and the Yogic system of physical culture?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up in May, 1948, a Committee on Physical Education to draw up a comprehensive plan of Physical Education for the whole country. Its recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Provinces. Due to financial stringency, the Government of India have been compelled to reduce its programme for 1949-50, but in view of the importance of physical education, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for helping Physical Education Centres in the Provinces and a sum of Rs. 25,000 for setting up a Central Board of Physical Education and Recreation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister, Sir, any knowledge of the splendid value of Yogic culture for the all-round development of human personality?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I am thankful for the information given by the honourable member.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I did not catch the reply, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said the honourable member has given him information for which he is thankful.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*1147. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the advisability of introducing physical training as a compulsory subject for secondary education both for boys and girls in the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the inclusion of Akharas and Yogic system of Physical Culture in the courses and how long would it take to bring it into operation?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government appointed a Committee on Physical Education which has recommended such a course. Government now propose to set up a Central Board of Physical Education, and the matter raised by the honourable member will be referred to this Board.

ACQUISITION OF LAND ON NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENTARY AREA SCHEME

*1148. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the supplementary question by Shri Deshbandhu Gupta raised on Starred Question No. 581 asked on the 22nd February, 1949 and state how many representations from the people protesting against the proposed acquisition of their land for the Industrial Supplementary Area Scheme on Najafgarh Road, Delhi, have been received?

(b) What action has been taken on each of the representations and what orders have been passed, if any?

(c) Are Government aware that some of the persons are keen to put up small factories on their own land? If so, will Government please see that no hardship is done to them and they are allowed to retain their land on the same conditions on which the Delhi Cloth and General Mills is being permitted by the Delhi Improvement Trust?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Five.

(b) Two representations have been rejected and action on two others is held up as it is understood that one of the petitioners is taking legal action in the matter, while with regard to the fifth representation the Delhi Improvement Trust has been asked to give due consideration to the requirements of the objector in the plan of allotment.

(c) One case has come to the notice of Government where the petitioner wants to set up his own factory. The possibility of allowing such persons to retain their land will be examined.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that there are large areas which have been notified by the Improvement Trust for the last ten years, and the Improvement Trust has not yet acquired those areas? Will Government please consider the desirability of allowing these areas also to be made use of by the owners?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the honourable member will let me have the detailed lists of these lands, I will certainly recommend the consideration of the suggestion.

COMPENSATION BY DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS LTD.

*1149. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that the price paid by the Delhi Improvement Trust for the land which has quite recently been acquired for giving to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited, is that which prevailed in 1939 or so?

(b) Are Government aware that the Agriculturists and other small land owners who have to part with their possessions at a rate which prevailed about five to ten years before, are put to very heavy losses which adds to their miseries in these hard days?

(c) Is the Trust or the party concerned prepared to pay to the Agriculturists and other land owners the prevailing rates at the time of actual acquisition?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Compensation has been paid with reference to the date on which notice under Section 36 of the Trust Law was issued as required by Law. The date in this case was the 18th July, 1942.

(b) As the value of property has gone up since then some hardship is inevitable.

(c) This is not possible under the Law as it stands.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it, Sir, that prices commensurate with present-day prices are not being paid to the peasants? Why are they paid only the 1942 prices?

Mr. Speaker: I think that is a matter of law. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the price payable is with reference to the date on which the notification issued. That is the law.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Have Government any proposal to make available alternative pieces of agricultural lands to those agriculturists who are deprived of their land?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think this question arisee.

Mr. Speaker: No, it does not arise.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How does the Government propose to compensate those people who are forced out of their lands to sustain this loss?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into a wider question which would be the subject matter of a debate.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that in many cases the Improvement Trust has given developed land in exchange of the land acquired by them?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we are going into arguments. That may not be possible always.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What action have Government taken to compensate these poor peasants because of the losses they have suffered on account of Government's laws?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Do Government propose to rehabilitate the people whose land has been acquired?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not see how this can arise from this question. Government has to acquire land for its purposes, and it has to acquire it under the existing law, and until that law is changed, we cannot acquire it in any other way.

SEARCH OF MASTER TARA SINGH AT NARELA

*1150. **Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the person and the luggage of Master Tara Singh were searched on his arrest at Narela Railway Station; and

(b) if so, what articles were found in the search?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) One licensed six-chambered revolver, some cartridges were found.

RULES RE USE OF STATE PROPERTY BY RULERS

*1151. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed governing the question of the Rulers of States keeping property for their own use out of State properties?

(b) If so, on what basis have they been framed?

(c) Are all the princes governed by the same rules?

(d) If not, why not?

(e) Have the Rulers given any undertaking not to dispose of the property so acquired in future and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b), (c) and (e). Do not arise.

(d) Government do not contemplate any case in which such claim can be successfully made.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINALS

*1152. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what special measures have been taken so far by the Government of India to educate or wipe out illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

(b) Do Government intend to send a deputation to foreign countries to study the ways where such problems have been tackled?

(c) Do Government consider that the ordinary measures will be suited for their educational uplift?

(d) If not, what measures are they adopting and when will they be implemented?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Under the Central Aboriginals and Hill Tribes Scholarships Scheme the Government of India have granted 85 Scholarships to the Aboriginals and Hill Tribes during 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for studies beyond the Matriculation stage. The question of the continuation of the Scheme during 1949-50 and subsequent years is under consideration.

A five year Educational Development Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-East Frontier of Assam which is administered by the Centre. The salient features of the Plan are given in the statement laid on the table.

The Provinces have also included Schemes in their Educational Development Plans for the educational uplift of the aboriginals, for which purpose they are receiving partial grants from the Centre. The statement on the table shows the provisions made by them.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Yes. The Government of India consider that the Scheme of Basic Education modified with a view to suit special local circumstances will be suitable for the educational uplift of the Adivasis.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT.

Special provision made for the Education of Aboriginals in the Five-Year Plans and and the Schemes which have already been implemented.

PROVINCIAL PLANS

1. *Assam*—

(i) Opening of at least 50 Primary Schools annually in all the Excluded Areas *viz.* Lushai, Naga and North Cachar Hills etc.

The scheme has been implemented in 1947-48 and since is in progress.

(ii) Opening 3 High Schools—one each in Lushai Hills, North Cachar Hills and the Sadiya Frontier Tract, and Opening 5 Middle Schools annually in the excluded Areas and providing necessary inspectorate.

2. *Bihar*—

(i) Award of scholarships to Aboriginals of Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas for their education and cultural development.

(ii) Construction of hostels for Aboriginal students.

Both the schemes have been Approved for implementation in the year 1948-49.

3. *Bombay*—

Grants-in-aid to local authorities and voluntary agencies to encourage them to open special Primary Schools and Hostels for aboriginal tribes.

4. *C. P. and Berar*—

(i) Award of scholarships to Students in aboriginal areas.

(ii) Opening of 500-Primary Schools in villages in partially excluded areas.

The former scheme was approved for implementation in 1946-47 and the latter in 1946-47 and 1947-48.

Orissa

(i) Starting of Basic Schools of residential type and Day Schools etc. with a view to spreading literacy among the aboriginals and Semi-Aboriginals and the partially excluded areas.

(ii) Providing more scholarships and slates to the students of hill tribes and backward communities among others.

The latter scheme was implemented in 1946-47 and was in progress in 1947-48 and the former one was implemented in 1947-48.

Central Plans

The five-year Educational Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-west Frontier of Assam. It aims at evolving a type of educated man, who is willing and is able to assist in the progress of these areas. It is also proposed to evolve a curriculum for the schools which will be closely linked with Agriculture. An important feature of the teachers' training will be for each man to spend a fixed period in the village of the tribe with which he is to work, to enable him to learn his language and ways of thought. As an experiment it is also intended to start a school of the type known in America as Jean's School. This will be located at one of the experimental farms and will be in the nature of a small model village where a few entire families will learn improved methods of agriculture, simple hygiene and so forth. In all 55 Primary Schools are proposed to be opened in the first five-year period.

Shri H. V. Kamath: At present, Sir, what is the percentage of illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS IN STATES

*1153. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any grants-in-aid are being given to any private or public schools in States?

(b) If so, which institutions are receiving and how much?

(c) What is the criterion for obtaining Central Government grant?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). No grants have been made till now to any school, whether public or private, in any of the Indian States. This year, however, an exception has been made in favour of Banasthali Vidyapith in Jaipur, as this institution is of a special type and cannot be classed with ordinary private or public schools. The amount paid to Banasthali Vidyapith is Rs. 25,000 for the year 1948-49.

(c) Education is primarily the concern of the Governments of the Provinces or States and the Centre does not ordinarily give any grants to institutions within their areas. In the case of certain institutions which are recognised to be of an all-India character, a definite procedure for grants-in-aid by the Central Government has been laid. A copy of the rules governing such grants is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Procedure to be observed in considering applications from Educational Institutions, (technical and cultural) for grant-in-aid from Central Government.

(1) The institution should be of an all-India character.

(2) Grant should be made subject to satisfactory reports by the Governments of the areas in which the institutions are located and the receipt of a grant from the Government of the area.

(3) At least 25% per cent of the students of an Educational Institution must be from Provinces and States outsides the Provinces or States in which the institution is located. This percentage need not, however, be rigid and might be allowed to depend upon the amount required from the Government of India. Amongst these 25% students, those other Provinces and States should have a fair distribution.

(4) There should be equal opportunity of employment of men and women of all provinces inthestaff.

(5) In the distribution of any aids, scholarships or free ships given by the Institutions to students, the same principle should be observed.

(6) The institution should fulfil a real all-India need; for instance, it may be the only institution of its kind, dealing with a subject or class of students with which no other institution is concerned or a case is made out that although other institutions of the type exist, there is need for additional institutions.

(7) The institution is required in the general plan of development—educational (scientific, humanistic etc.) or cultural.

(8) Scale of salaries of the staff of the Institution should be on basis approved by the Central Government.

(9) The institution should be open to inspection by Central Government.

(10) Annual Reports and Audited Accounts should be submitted regularly to the Government of India.

(11) Except in very special cases, our grants, should be for projects considered essential by the Government of India.

(12) The constitution of Managing Body should be approved by Central Government which should have the right to nominate its representative on it.

N.B.—In making the grants it should be borne in mind that the institution should not, as far as possible deviate from standards or principles laid down for institutions of similar kinds by the Central Government.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the character of Banasthali Vidapith all-India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: All-India in the sense that the girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole of India.

Seth Govind Das: Is it due to the fact that girls from all parts of the country come and study there?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes and other factors.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the special circumstances attached to the Banasthali Vidyapith for which a grant has been made to it?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have explained that girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole country.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In what respects is that institution unique?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If the honourable member pays a visit to that institution, he will be fully impressed by its unique character.

Overseas Scholarships Awarded to Students from States

*1154. **Shri Baiwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many overseas scholarships have so far been awarded to students from States?

(b) What are the names of the States to which the students belong and what was the number of students sent abroad?

(c) How are these students selected for such scholarships?

(d) How many of the students have so far been absorbed in service or in business after they returned from foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 94 Government scholarships under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme; and 469 States Overseas Scholarships awarded by States Governments themselves.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) In the case of Government scholarships these are advertised, applications invited and selections made on merit by a special Board appointed for this purpose.

Selection for the Indian States scholarships is the responsibility of the States concerned.

(d) Out of 47 Government Scholarship holders who have since returned, 29 have been employed or offered posts. The placement of the returned Indian States Scholarship-holders is the responsibility of the States concerned.

STATEMENT

Names etc. of Indian States Students awarded Overseas Scholarships.

S. No.	Names of Scholar.	State.
1	2	3
(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.		
1	Mr. M.V. Mathur	Alwar.
2	Mr. U.K. Patvardhan	Baroda.
3	Mr. Bala Shanker Tuljaram Suther Khadkiwala	Do.
4	Mr. F.S. Mehta	Do.
5	Mr. B.B. Misra	Baudhraj.
6	Mr. K.B. Menon	Cochin.
7	Mr. M.G.R. Menon	Do.
8	Mr. P.V. Krishna Iyer	Do.
9	Mr. N.N. Pai	Do.
10	Mr. S. Murtaza Hussain	Hyderabad.
11	Mr. D. Hanmant Rao	Do.
12	Miss. Sultana Zulfiqar Ali	Do.
13	Miss Subhadra Anant Chitale	Indore.
14	Mr. B.G. Gokhale	Do.
15	Mr. R.L.H.L. Acharya	Jam Nagar.
16	Mr. R.S. Kachwaha	Jodhpur.
17	Mr. R.M. Mehta	Do.
18	Mr. M.L. Sethi	Jaipur.
19	Mr. S. Dhawan	Kashmir.
20	Mr. Prem Nath Ganju	Do.
21	Mr. P.C. Gupta	Karauli.
22	Mr. B. Padhi	Keonjhar.
23	Mr. B.S. Nagraj	Mysore.
24	Mr. K.R. Ramchandrarn	Do.
25	Mr. M.J. Thrinmalachari	Do.
26	Mr. R. Venkataramia	Do.
27	Mr. N.K. Gopalan	Do.
28	Mr. T.J. Manikam	Do.
29	Mr. K.R. Narama Row	Do.
30	Mr. K.N.S. Sastri	Do.

1	2	3
31.	Mr. P.K. Charlu	Mysore
32.	Mr. B.S. Srinivas Vijayan	Do.
33.	Mr. A.R.N. Ayar	Do.
34.	Mr. G.N.S. Rao	Do.
35.	Mr. G. Shishappa	Do.
36.	Mr. S.L.P. Sastri	Do.
37.	Mr. T.G. Krishnamacharlu	Do.
38.	Mr. S.R. Savur	Do.
39.	Mr. B.N.S. Murthy	Do.
40.	Mr. R. Norris	Do.
41.	Mr. K.R. Krishnaswamy Ayangar	Do.
42.	Mr. V. Narain Rao	Do.
43.	Mr. K.V. Krishna Prasad	Do.
44.	Mr. N. Krishna Murthy	Do.
45.	Mr. K.S. Krishnaswamy	Do.
46.	Mr. B.V. Ayengar	Do.
47.	Mr. C.S. Chandra Sakara	Do.
48.	Miss Rajeshwari	Do.
49.	Mr. Y.S. Lewis	Do.
50.	Mr. B.G.L. Swamy	Do.
51.	Mr. M.S. Sadashivaia	Do.
52.	Mr. M.V.N. Murthy	Do.
53.	Mr. S.V. Parthasarthy Ayangar	Do.
54.	Mr. B.R. Chinmayanandam	Do.
55.	Mr. M. Raja Rao	Do.
56.	Mr. P.R. Desikachar	Do.
57.	Mr. R.A. Parthasarthy Ayangar	Do.
58.	Mr. N.V. Krishnamurthy	Do.
59.	Mr. T.V. Srinivasan	Do.
60.	Mr. S.S. Iyer	Do.
61.	Mr. M. Anantaswami Raw	Do.
62.	Mr. Y. Krishna Murthy	Do.
63.	Mr. H.S.N. Rajamdiel	Do.
64.	Mr. R.S.J. Rau	Do.
65.	Mr. Sant Ram	Do.
66.	Mr. E. Rajaratonam	Medak.
67.	Mr. J.P. Kopur	Nabha.
68.	Mr. Y.R. Tripathi	Narsingarh.
69.	Mr. Rama Krishna Ratananjan	Pudukottah.
70.	Mr. S.M. Patel	Rajpipla.
71.	Mr. L.N. Sageira	Rajnandgaon.
72.	Mr. H. Patnaik	Ranpur.
73.	Mr. H.K. Mohanty	Sonakella.
74.	Mr. A. Abraham	Travancore.
75.	Mr. B.S. Krishnan	Do.
76.	Mr. K.C. Thomas	Do.
77.	Mr. H.G. Hrikrishnan	Do.
78.	Mr. J. Symon	Do.

1	2	3
79.	Mr. V J. Joseph	Travancore
80.	Mr. M.T. Philipose	Do.
81.	Mr. M.R. Subramanyam	Do.
82.	Mr. G.T. Varghese	Do.
83.	Miss A.M. Mani	Do.
84.	Mr. K.R. Nayar	Do.
85.	Mr. R.R. Prasad	Do.
86.	Mr. V. Mahadevan	Do.
87.	Mr. V. Subramanyam	Do.
88.	Mr. A.G. John	Do.
89.	Mr. Joseph George	Do.
90.	Mr. A.G. Menon	Do.
91.	Mr. T.K. George	Do.
92.	Mr Philipose Alexander	Do
93.	Mr George Alexander	Do
94.	Mr P. C. Varghese	Do

(B) STATES SCHOLARSHIPS

1.	Jathal, M. N.	Baroda
2.	Patel, N.M.	Do.
3.	Shah, L.B.	Do.
4.	Vayas, A.S.	Do.
5.	Bhat, N.M.	Do.
6.	V.S. Nadakarni	Do.
7.	C.B. Patil	Do.
8.	Kadam, S.D.	Do.
9.	Parikh J.D.	Do.
10.	Shah V.V.	Do.
11.	Chandrachud, M.R.	Do.
12.	M.B. Patkar	Do.
13.	Miss I.R. Trevedi	Do.
14.	Ravindra Chandrakant Diwanji	Do.
15.	Ambalal, Mohanlal Gandhi	Do.
16.	Dinubhai Muljibhai Patel	Do.
17.	Ombhavlal Himatlal Patel	Do.
18.	J.C. Patel	Do.
19.	K.C. Dector	Do.
20.	M.B. Bhate	Do.
21.	Kantilal Hirabhai Patel	Do.
22.	Ambalal Hiralal Nanavati	Do.
23.	Madhav Balchandra Lele	Do.
24.	D.K. Patel	Do.
25.	D.C. Kalkar	Do.
26.	Singh, Mr. Puran	Bharatpur.
27.	Harish Chandra Bijawat	Do.
28.	Oza, Mr. H.P.	Bhavnagar.
29.	Ranbir Singh	Bikaner.
30.	Mr. Prabhu Dayal Mathur	Do.
31.	P.D.Swami	Do.
32.	Kanwar Prithvi Singh	Do.

1	2	3
33.	Kunji Lal Gablot	Bikaner
34.	Gouri Shankar Sarda	Do.
35.	Kabir Chand Baid Mehta	Do.
36.	Bahadur Singh Buka	Do.
37.	Dr. (Miss) Shiv Kumari Sharma	Do.
38.	Bhumindra Dev Bhardwaj	Do.
39.	Satya Prakash Agarwal	Do.
40	Nath Mal Vyas	Do.
41.	Satya Narain Garg	Bhopal
42.	Menon, T. Madhusudahana	Cochin.
43.	Menon, T. Madhava	Do.
44.	Peter, C.J.	Do.
45.	John, P.V.	Do.
46.	Chandran, S. Ram	Do.
47.	George C.M.	Do.
48.	Narendra Singh	Dungarpur.
49.	S.N. Sharma	Do.
50.	A.A.Rau	Mysore.
51.	Captain Dr. K.S. Warang	Gwalior.
52.	Dr. R.P. Kaushal	Indore.
53.	S.J. Jain	Do.
54.	S.O. Shukla	Do.
55.	A.S. Chitnavis	Do.
56.	Dr. Bhavani Shankar Bhatnagar	Jaipur.
57.	Dr. Tara Chand Ganwal	Do.
58.	Dr. Mehtab Chand Mathur	Do.
59.	Mahendra Prakash Mathur	Do.
60.	Dr. Raj Narain	Do.
61.	Dr. B.N. Consul	Do.
62.	Dr. R.P. Sarda	Do.
63.	Kanwar Jai Singh	Do.
64.	D. Pameshwari Dayal Mathur	Do.
65.	Nagar Mal Sahal	Do.
66.	Tara Chand Kala	Do.
67.	Raghuveer Raj Bhandari	Jodhpur.
68.	D.N. Gupta	Do.
69.	Roop Raj Prohit	Do.
70.	Bhumesh Chander Mathur	Do.
71.	Inderjit	Kapurthala.
72.	Brij Kishore Mehra	Ketah
73.	A.R. Prabhavalkar	Kohlapur.
74.	Laxman Balwant Dudhane	Do.
75.	Ashok Annasaheb Latthe	Do.
76.	T.Krishnappa	Mysore.
77.	N. Narayan Char	Do.
78.	V. Hanumantha Rao Naidu	Do.
79.	H.K. Pamitharadhaya	Do.
80.	B. Sadashiva Raju	Do.
81.	M. Subramanayam	Do.

1	2	3
82.	K. Naga Raja Rao	Mysore.
83.	Syed Yusuf	Do.
84.	D.B. Narasimhaiah	Do.
85.	B. Lakshmi Kant	Do.
86.	Syed Basir Ahmad	Do.
87.	T.V. Thimme Gowda	Do.
88.	K. Shivajapalaya	Do.
89.	B.T. Peethambar Rao	Do.
90.	C. Jayaram Reddy	Do.
91.	M. Sadkhanaswamy	Do.
92.	C.N. Naojappa	Do.
93.	Syed Ziauddin	Do.
94.	B.K. Cholvarajan	Do.
95.	C. Chikka Bamia	Do.
96.	M.H. Mari Gowda	Do.
97.	N. Lakshmi Narayaniah	Do.
98.	K. Sham Parshad	Do.
99.	M.R. Rahasbedkhara Shetty	Do.
100.	B.R. Narayana Iyanger	Do.
101.	F. Krishnaraju	Do.
102.	P. Parmasiviah	Do.
103.	J.K. Fair Seh	Do.
104.	S.Venkatarmaraj Urs	Do.
105.	R. Narasimhan	Do.
106.	N. Ethirajulu	Do.
107.	N.S. Nadiswarish	Do.
108.	D. Samuel Dhanraj	Do.
109.	T. D. Bhaskar	Do.
110.	K. S. Sadalingbiah	Do.
111.	E.V. Seshadri	Do.
112.	B.L. Shantamallapa	Do.
113.	Mrs. P.C. Reddy	Do.
114.	K.S. Sankara Rao	Do.
115.	D. Doddiah	Do.
116.	K.R. Suryanarayena Gowda	Do.
117.	B.C. Balasubramanyam	Do.
118.	M. Sham Singh	Do.
119.	B. Venkoba Rao	Do.
120.	M. Putterudriah	Do.
121.	J.N. Prem Singh	Do.
122.	Raja Doddanamajiah	Do.
123.	N.S. Krishna Rao	Do.
124.	V.Vemugopal Naidu	Do.
125.	K.M. Narayan Rao	Do.
126.	Syed Mohiuddin	Do.
127.	M.D. Rudaniah	Do.
128.	H.G. Vijayaraghava Reddy	Do.
129.	K. Ramiah	Do.
130.	P. Muniyappa	Do.

1	2	3
131.	S. Anantaswamy	Mysore.
132.	Shankar Rao S. Mskade	Do.
133.	J. Manappa	Do.
134.	B. P. Mocarhonas	Do.
135.	B. Chandrashekhar	Do.
136.	Dr. C. K. Abdulla Khan	Do.
137.	K. C. Ish	Do.
138.	Begur Rudra Murthy	Do.
139.	Janab Chouas Ahmed Sherief	Do.
140.	Rao Raja Narshdra Singh	Orchha.
141.	S. Gursham Singh	Patiala.
142.	S. Daljit Singh Sarkaria	Do.
143.	Dr. Pritam Singh	Do.
144.	Dr. Shib Singh	Do.
145.	J. S. Dhillon	Do.
146.	Dr. Amar Nath	Do.
147.	Dr. Ram Singh	Do.
148.	Harcharan Singh	Do.
149.	Dr. Amarjit Singh	Do.
150.	Paramjit Singh	Do.
151.	Kunga Dipender Singh	Do.
152.	Bibi Jaswant Kaur	Do.
153.	Pritam Singh Grewal	Do.
154.	Madan Gopal Uppal	Do.
155.	Gunjit Singh	Do.
156.	Sardar Ajmer Singh Harika	Do.
157.	Jasmer Singh Jaijee	Do.
158.	Narindra Paul	Do.
159.	B. P. Tewari	Rewa.
160.	Rajiva Lochan Singh	Do.
161.	Raja Bahadur Narender Singh	Do.
162.	Leela George (Miss)	Travancore.
163.	K. Jacob Thomas	Do.
164.	K. G. Seshan	Do.
165.	K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
166.	G. Ramanathan	Do.
167.	S. Arumugam	Do.
168.	K. Z. George	Do.
169.	K. C. Mathew	Do.
170.	K. C. Chacko	Do.
171.	M. Sankara Iyer	Do.
172.	P. H. Vaidyanathan	Do.
173.	M. Mangalbhumi	Do.
174.	J. C. Alexander	Do.
175.	V. P. Narayan Nair	Do.
176.	E. U. Alexander	Do.
177.	S. Peer Mohmood	Do.
178.	P. Ramankutty Nair	Do.
179.	K. K. Sankunny Nair	Do.

1	2	3
180.	K. Kanjunni Menon	Travancore.
181.	K. Madhavan Nair	Do.
182.	K. V. Thomas	Do.
183.	M. Sukumaran Nair	Do.
184.	V. Padmanbhan	Do.
185.	K. V. Mani	Do.
186.	R. Ramchandra Iyer	Do.
187.	C. K. Narayanan Nair	Do.
188.	N. G. Pillai	Do.
189.	R. Sundraraman	Do.
190.	M. T. George	Do.
191.	A. P. A. Britho Muthunayagom	Do.
192.	M. G. Aobuythan Nair	Do.
193.	Mrs. M. A. Thenkamma	Do.
194.	K. George	Do.
195.	A. K. Damodaran Pillai	Do.
196.	R. Madhavan Nair	Do.
197.	K. P. Sreedharan Nair	Do.
198.	V. Rama Verma	Do.
199.	P. G. Neelakanta Pillai	Do.
200.	D. Raut	Keonjhar
201.	P. G. Sheth	Idar.
202.	S. C. Majhi	Mayurbhanj
203.	Ali Wasil	Hyderabad.
204.	Hamzah Ali	Do.
205.	Vihal Chand Khanna	Do.
206.	K. R. Deepande	Do.
207.	Sayyid Shah Mohd.	Do.
208.	M. M. Wahab	Do.
209.	V. Balakrishnan	Do.
210.	Rahman, Miss Asima	Do.
211.	Miss Shahinshah Begam	Do.
212.	Miss Tasaduq Panjutan	Do.
213.	Miss Mariam J. Reuben	Do.
214.	Miss Hamida Bliquis	Do.
215.	Zahuriniesa Begum Sahiba	Do.
216.	Sarojakashi, Miss M.	Do.
217.	Begam, Miss Sardar	Do.
218.	Jeddy, Miss Zeburniesa	Do.
219.	Siddiqui, Mohd. Naimuddin	Do.
220.	Mohd. Hamidullah Khan	Do.
221.	Ahmed Afzal	Do.
222.	Razvi, Syed Abbas Hasan	Do.
223.	Menai, Syed Ahmed	Do.
224.	Razaki, Shahid Husain	Do.
225.	Iyenga	Do.
226.	Jameel, Khawaja Moinuddin	Do.
227.	Apparao, Mr. N.	Do.
228.	Murtza, Al Mohd.	Do.

1	2	3
229.	Sridhar, M. N.	Hyderabad.
230.	Qureshi, Qadir Husain	Do.
231.	Khan, Mohd. Ilias	Do.
232.	Khan Mohd. Omar	Do.
233.	Hakim, Mohd. Abdul	Do.
234.	Mohiuddin Ahmed	Do.
235.	Razvi, Syed Ashfaque Hussain	Do.
236.	Ali, Amjad Mohammad	Do.
237.	Reddy, P. Rama	Do.
238.	Haqani, Syed Abdul Hafeez	Do.
239.	Venkateswamy, N. R.	Do.
240.	Ali Mohamad Akbar	Do
241.	Zainulabidin, Mohd.	Do
242.	Hasain Khateeb Mamood	Do.
243.	Khan, Abdul Wahid	Do.
244.	Rahim, Mohd. Abdul	Do.
245.	Rao, N. Ramachander	Do.
246.	Gopalan, Mr. B.	Do.
247.	Manic Rao, B.	Do.
248.	Mirza, Hasan	Do.
249.	Kapur, C. D.	Do.
250.	Howlett, J.W.H.	Do.
251.	Husain, Khatteb Zakir	Do.
252.	Hai, Abdul Rahman	Do.
253.	Rao, B. Kishan	Do.
254.	Masood, Mohd. Salar	Do.
255.	Khan, Mir Akbar Ali	Do.
256.	Wahab Mohd. Nural	Do.
257.	Khushru, Syed Ali Mohd. Husain	Do.
258.	Haqani, Abdul Hamid	Do.
259.	Khan, Salamat Ali	Do.
260.	Khan, Mohd. Ghousulla	Do.
261.	Rao, N. Narayan	Do.
262.	Khan, Shaukat Hussain	Do.
263.	Siddiqui, Nadeemuzzaman	Do.
264.	Inegar, Sreenivasa	Do.
265.	Hussain, Ahmed	Do.
266.	Jaffery, S. Kaiser Ali	Do.
267.	Chary, Sreenivasa K.	Do.
268.	Narasiah, P.	Do.
269.	Qadri, S. Mohd. Siddiq	Do.
270.	Iyer, K. Narayanaswamy	Do.
271.	Sharma, B. V.	Do.
272.	Ahmed, Ibrahim	Do.
273.	Ansari, Mohd. Saifuddin	Do.
274.	Ahmeduddin, Mohammed	Do.
275.	Ahmed, Aziz	Do.
276.	Ifekharuddin Ahmed	Do.
277.	Thakur, Ramarao K.	Do.

1	2	3
278.	Ali, Mohammood	Hyderabad
279.	Dr. Sunti, B. S.	Do.
280.	Mosikaddin Mr	Do.
281.	Khan, Shafiuddin	Do.
282.	Gani, Syed Abdul	Do.
283.	Shetty, K. S.	Do.
284.	Khan, Mohd. Yakub	Do.
285.	Venkatachari, K.	Do.
286.	Zaidi, Mustafa Ali	Do.
287.	Salam, Abdul	Do.
288.	Singh, Satyanarayan	Do.
289.	Reporter, Miss Reshida	Do.
290.	Sahiba, Hasina Begum.	Do.
291.	Ali, Nasir	Do.
292.	Venkatachari, V. P.	Do.
293.	Sahiba, Naimunissa Begum	Do.
294.	Bashirunissa, Begum	Do.
295.	Sahiba, Sadia Begum	Do.
296.	Khan, Tarui Ahmed	Do.
297.	Mohd. S. Muslhuddin	Do.
298.	Ahmed Mazharuddin	Do.
299.	Asthana, Krishan Chandra	Do.
300.	Reddy, C.H. Cheema	Do.
301.	Ali, Zahid	Do.
302.	Shahne, B. B.	Do.
303.	Hasan, Syed Fakrul	Do.
304.	Venkataram, B. R.	Do.
305.	Bapreddy, D.	Do.
306.	Khan, Mir Ahmed Ali	Do.
307.	Ali, Hamid Mir	Do.
308.	Prabhu, Keshav Rao	Do.
309.	Syed Jamaluddin Ali Khan	Do.
310.	Husain, Syed Anwar	Do.
311.	Laxmi Narayan, A.	Do.
312.	Khan, Mohd. Abdul Rahim	Do.
313.	Khan, Mohd. Karamatullah	Do.
314.	Rao, S. Raghavendra	Do.
315.	Khan, Mohd. Abdul Subhao	Do.
316.	Jaffer, Syed Mohd.	Do.
317.	Jaffer, Mohd.	Do.
318.	Moinuddin, Mohd.	Do.
319.	Frauqi, M. Mohibullah	Do.
320.	Jamaluddin, A. A.	Do.
321.	Bedekar, V. K.	Do.
322.	Pawer, M. S.	Do.
323.	Haq, Mohd. Abdul	Do.
324.	Krishnamurth, D. V. G.	Do.
325.	Zuhrie, M. S.	Do.
326.	Ahmed, Iftekhar	Do.

1	2	3
327.	Hussain Qadir	Hyderabad.
328.	Husain, Shaukat Syed	Do.
329.	Anwar, M. Ahmed Ali Khan	Do.
330.	Husain, Syed Mustaffa	Do.
331.	Jabbar, Syed Abdul	Do.
332.	Khursale, N. R.	Do.
333.	Mahalingam, N.	Do.
334.	Dr. Qureshi, Ruknuddin Ahmed	Do.
335.	Zaidi, S. M. Hyder Rasa	Do.
336.	Habibullah, Abdul Hasan Mohd.	Do.
337.	Mahendra, Ramnath	Do.
338.	Srinivasacharya	Do.
339.	Melkote, M. Ramchander Rao S.	Do.
340.	Ali, Syed Bahadur	Do.
341.	Ali, Syed Amjed	Do.
342.	Shamshuddin, Mohammed	Do.
343.	Mohiuddin, Zafar	Do.
344.	Emaduddin, Mohammed	Do.
345.	Dayal, Krishan	Do.
346.	Kamlapurkar, S. D.	Do.
347.	Thambiraja, A. S.	Do.
348.	Mohamad V. aliullah	Do.
349.	K. Veeriah	Do.
350.	Khalidi Abu Nasir Mohamad	Do.
351.	Shahida Sultana Taqvi	Do.
352.	Mahboob Mahmood (Miss)	Do.
353.	Munawarunissa Begum	Do.
354.	Raisunissa Begam	Do.
355.	Azra Saifuddin	Do.
356.	Ayatullah Beg, Arif	Do.
357.	Syed Sirajuddin	Do.
358.	A. G. Chandavarkar	Do.
359.	Ahga Ali Ahsan	Do.
360.	Miss Heera C. Taraporvala	Do.
361.	Prabhakar Rao Katti	Do.
362.	M. Ishwar Raj Mathur	Do.
363	Mohd. Shujauddin Khan	Do.
364.	T. Y. Chakrapani Rao	Do.
365.	S. Visvanathan	Do.
366.	Syed Mehdi Hasan Jaffari	Do.
367.	Bai Sitaram Kulkarni	Do.
368.	Fahim Ahmed Khan	Do.
369.	Swaleh Bhai	Do.
370.	Dr. Harishchandra	Do.
371.	Dr. H. Syed Ali	Do.
372.	Miss Rabia Ansari	Do.
373.	Mettu Ranga Reddy	Do.
374.	Dr. Dhanti Narain Mathur	Do.
375	Captain Akhtar Husain	Do.
376.	Mahipat Rao Kayarkar	Do.

1	2	3
377.	Vithal Rao	Hederabad.
378.	K. Ramachandram	Do.
379.	Satnarayan Singh	Do.
380.	C. Janardhan Rao	Do.
381.	Capt. Mohd. Abdul Qadir Khan	Do.
382.	Mr. X. Vainu Bappur	Do.
383.	Y. V. Sriramamurthi	Do.
384.	K. Ramanathan	Do.
385.	Sahid Ali Beg	Do.
386.	B. S. Chowdhari	Do.
387.	Mohammad Mazharuddin	Do.
388.	K. Srinivasa	Do.
389.	Mohd. Fasihuddin Khan	Do.
390.	P. C. Reddy	Do.
391.	D. D. Chitale	Do.
392.	Syed Safdar Husain Kirmani	Do.
393.	Mohammed Ahmed Ali	Do.
394.	Majduddin Mohd. Jaffar	Do.
395.	Kritosa	Do.
396.	Y. Venkatesham	Do.
397.	L. K. Desaiswamy	Do.
398.	A. N. Ganga (Miss)	Do.
399.	Syed Fasiduddin	Do.
400.	Ramchander Peishad	Do.
401.	Mohd. Tahir Mirza Rizki	Do.
402.	Maheshwar Raj Saxena	Do.
403.	S. M. Ghulam Jeelani Qadri	Do.
404.	M. Shafiuddin Khan	Do.
405.	Abdur Rasheed Mohajir	Do.
406.	M. Abdul Wahid	Do.
407.	Aziz Sayeed	Do.
408.	Syed Aejaz Ali	Do.
409.	T. M. Vithal Rao	Do.
410.	S. Hameeduzzaman Siddiqui	Do.
411.	Mohammad Hashim	Do.
412.	Mohammad Waheeduddin	Do.
413.	R. E. Nath Bhargava	Do.
414.	Kalla Neblalsantadas	Do.
415.	S. M. N. Murthi	Do.
416.	G. H. S. Stewart	Do.
417.	R. S. Marthandam	Do.
418.	S. Srinivas Acharya	Do.
419.	Akhtar Husain	Do.
420.	Rafat Mirza	Do.
421.	Mohammed Abdul Wahish	Do.
422.	S. V. Subramanyan	Do.
423.	B. Venkatraman	Do.
424.	Miss Afzal Ahsan Yar Jung	Do.

1	2	3
425.	Mallinath Jain	Hyderabad.
426.	Syed M. Shahbuddin Alvi	Do.
427.	Syed Sikander Azam	Do.
428.	Syed Abdul Qadeer	Do.
429.	Syed Abbas Hasan Rezvi	Do.
430.	Dr. A. Saleem Khan	Do.
431.	Mrs. Annamma Nathan	Do.
432.	Mr. Kashi Rao Deshpande	Do.
433	Mrs. Indira J. Krishnaswamy	Do.
434.	Mrs. Gayoor Un-Nisa Noorulla	Do.
435.	Mrs. Olivia Sebastian	Do.
436.	Dr. G. P. Ramayya	Do.
437.	Sher Bano Begum Naqvi	Do.
438.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ali Khan	Do.
439.	Captain Mohd. Hamid Mirza	Do.
440.	Dr. Qazi Abdul Bari	Do.
441.	Dr. Syed Qamruddin	Do.
442.	Dr. Mohd. Samiullah	Do.
443.	Dr. Syed Abdul Mannan	Do.
444.	Dr. Mohd. Samiullah Khan	Do.
445.	Mr. V. Gopal Rao	Do.
446.	Dr. Mir Ahmad Ali	Do.
447.	Dr. Qasim Ali	Do.
448.	Dr. Abdul Kalam Siddiqi	Do.
449.	Mr. Ghulam Jeelani	Do.
450.	Mr. Ghafoor Ahmed Mujaddidi	Do.
451.	Mr. Mohd. Ghulam Ali	Do.
452.	Mr. A. F. Salahuddin	Do.
453.	Mr. S. Shamsuddin Qadri	Do.
454.	Mahendra Raj Saxena	Do.
455.	Qasi Mohd. Jan Siddiqi	Do.
456.	S. M. Taqi Hashmi	Do.
457.	M. Habibullah	Do.
458.	M. R. Rahim	Do.
459	C. Krishnamurthy	Do.
460.	Shri Krishna Rao Bhogle	Do.
461.	Saifuddin	Do.
462.	Sadiq Husain Cowber	Do.
463.	M. Madan Mohan	Do.
464.	Syed Mohd. Mahmood Jaffari	Do.
465.	Narayan Bhavnani	Do.
466.	J. S. Narasimhan	Do.
467.	Krishnamurth Ch.	Do.
468.	B. G. Mulajven	Do.
469.	Syed Khalilullah Hussain	Do.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD

*1155. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Ambala, revised the grades of its employees from 1st October, 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, *in toto*?

(c) Is it a fact that the Director of Military Lands and Cantonments during his last visit to Ambala Cantonment assured the Cantonment Board Employees that Government would not stand in their way if the Cantonment Board revised their grades according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and did not ask for any grant in aid?

(d) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons which prompted the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to turn down the Cantonment Board's recommendations in various cases?

(e) Is it a fact that the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief made distinction in accepting the grades of a few while ignoring the cases of others in the same grades?

(f) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter of *Probono-Publico* published in *the Tribune*, dated 27th February, 1949?

(g) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a), (b), (d) and (e) The Cantonment Board Ambala, made certain recommendations for the revision of the scales of pay admissible to their employees. As in some cases the Cantonment Board had recommended higher scales than those suggested by the Central Pay Commission for corresponding grades of Government servants, the G.O.C.-in-C. has referred the matter back to the Cantonment Board with alternative suggestions. The matter is therefore still under consideration.

(c) No.

(f) Yes.

(g) I would refer the honourable member to my answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 28 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on the 1st February 1949.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES OF AKALI PARTY

*1156. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Akali party are treated as prejudicial to the interests of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that a great percentage of the Government Servants of the Sikh community take part or are interested in the activities of the Akali party; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Some of the activities of the Akali Party are considered Prejudicial.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

BAN ON USE OF LOUD SPEAKERS IN DELHI

*1157. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the religious places in Old and New Delhi where loud speakers have been installed;

(b) whether Government are aware that the broadcasts from the loud speakers referred to in part (a) above, disturb the peace of the area, especially the student community; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers both at religious places and by advertising agents without the specific permission of the District Magistrate?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Gurdwara Sis Ganj near Kotwali, Old Delhi, and Parbandhak Committee Gurdwara Karol Bagh, Old Delhi. No loud speaker has been installed in any religious premises in New Delhi.

(b) As far as Government are aware no such disturbance is caused.

(c) Government do not propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers at religious places. As regards the use of loud speakers by advertising agents, action has already been taken under the Madras Towns Nuisance Act which is applicable to the Delhi Province.

Dissolution of Undivided Joint Hindu Family for Income-tax Assessment

*1158. **Shrijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether his predecessor gave an assurance to the House in the course of a speech delivered in the last Budget Session that dissolution of Undivided Joint Hindu Family will be allowed for purposes of Income-Tax assessment whenever asked for?

(b) Is it a fact that the general trend of the Income-Tax Department is against grant of applications under section 25A of the Indian Income Tax Act regarding dissolution of Hindu Undivided Families?

(c) Is it a fact that the Income-Tax Department has rejected such applications even when decrees of High Courts are produced as evidence of dissolution?

(d) Are the Department acting on any departmental instructions in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The assurance given by my predecessor was to the effect that if partition of property in a Hindu family is established by a registered deed or other evidence acceptable to a court of law, separate assessments should be made on the members, without further question. Instructions were accordingly issued with the approval of my predecessor in April and June 1948.

(b) No.

(c) I am not aware of any application having been rejected. If any specific case is brought to the notice of Government it will be enquired into. I should, however, add for the information of the honourable member that what is required is proof of partition of property, and not of dissolution of the family.

(d) Yes

Famine Relief Works in Kutch

*1159. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state for how long the famine relief works have been going on in Kutch?

(b) How many men, women and working children have been engaged thereon as per last available return?

(c) What are the rates of wages given to them per working day?

(d) Is it a fact that recently a large number of them have been thrown out of employment on account of large relief works having been closed suddenly?

(e) If so, for what reason were they closed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Famine relief works were started in Kutch in the first week of October, 1948.

(b) The total number is 18,887.

(c) Wages are not paid per working day but on the basis of work done by each individual. Average earnings amount to As. -/7/- per head per day.

(d) and (e) It is the policy of Government to employ labour as far as possible in productive work. In accordance with this policy the number of labourers employed on non-productive works has been reduced though they have not been closed.

DEATH OF A REFUGEE GIRL INJURED BY CAR

*1160. **Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a refugee girl of the age of 6 or 7 years was injured by a car driven by one Shri Kumar of the Pusa College on the Punchkuin Road on the evening of the 16th February 1949;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Station House Officer, Reading Road Police Station, New Delhi, had the girl admitted in the Lady Hardinge Hospital instead of in the Irwin Hospital;

(c) whether it is a fact that the girl died in the Hospital on the 17th February 1949;

(d) whether it is a fact that no post mortem was performed of the dead body and the body was cremated;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Police failed to register the case; and

(f) whether the Station House Officer is in anyway related to the said Shri Kumar?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes. A refugee girl Darshan Kumari, daughter of Harbans Lal was run over by the car of one Shri Hans Kumar Mechanical Engineer, Pusa Institute on the 16th February 1949.

(b) No. Shri Hans Kumar had the girl admitted to the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) No.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICAL STUDIES

94. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Medical Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Medicine) in the provinces and States of India?

(b) How many students are admitted in each school or college every year?

(c) What is the number of colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in the Union of India including the States?

(d) What is the number of institutions in India for teaching dentistry, ophthalmology and pharmacy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) to (d). A statement containing the information in respect of Provinces and Local Administrations is laid on the table of the House. Information regarding States and Unions of States is not available.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Province	Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Systems in Provinces.	Number of Students admitted in each college or School every year	Number of Colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in provinces	Number of Institutions for teaching			Remarks
					Dentistry	Ophthalmology	Pharmacy	
1	Ajmer-Merwara	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	
2	Coorg	"	"	"	..	..	..	
3	Himachal Pradesh	"	"	"	..	..	..	
4	Kutch	"	"	"	..	..	..	
5	Delhi	1	80	*1	..	..	..	*For girl students only.
6	Bombay	9	227	6 (including 1 Medical school)	2	..	1	
7	Madras	9	170 in five colleges Information for remaining 4 not available	5				Ophthalmology & Pharmacy are taught in the Ophthalmic Hospital with the Medical College Madras and in the King George Hospital with Andhra Medical College.
8	United Provinces	21	501	2				A grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Lucknow University for starting Dentistry class. There are separate Ophthalmology Departments

Serial No.	Province	Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions of India Genous Systems in Provinces.	Number of Students admitted in each college or School every year	Number of Colleges teaching AlloPathic Medicine in provinces	Number of Institutions for teaching			Remarks.
					Dentistry	Ophthalmology.	Pharmacy	
								attached to the two medical colleges. There is one Institution for higher training in Pharmacy attached to the Banaras Hindu University. Preliminary training in Pharmacy (compounders training is also imparted in 9 districts under part time teachers.
	C. P. and Berar	Nil.	Nil.	1	..	..	..	
10	Bihar.	4	30 in two Govt. colleges. No. of students in 2 private colleges not known.	2	..	..	..	Ophthalmology and Pharmacy are taught in the 2 Allopathic medical colleges and training in Pharmacy is given in all District Headquarters and sub-divisional hospitals.

11	Orissa . . .	Nil.	Nil.	.	1
12	West Bengal . .	5	42		5
13	East Punjab. .	1	Figures not available 2		(including 2 medical schools)
14	Assam . . .	1	17		1

There is no proposal to start a school of Ayurvedic Medicine at Puri. It will take 30 students annually.

There is a proposal to open a college of Pharmacy at Jalpaiguri and some training centres for the training of Pharmacists during next financial year.

There are no separate institutions teaching Ophthalmology and Pharmacy. Training for a diploma in Ophthalmology is given in the Calcutta Medical College. Training in Pharmacy is given in Calcutta Medical College and also in the East Punjab University.

There is a Pharmacy class at the Allopathic Medical College.

LOANS GRANTED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

Kazi Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications for loans received by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and the number disposed of by granting loans or otherwise;

(b) the amounts granted to different individuals and co-operative organisations or any other concerns formed by groups of persons; and

(c) the amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan separately?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) 4,986 applications were received up to the 26th February 1949, out of which 980 were disposed of, 575 were sanctioned and the remaining 405 were rejected.

(b) A sum of Rs. 80,24,500 was granted as loans, the details of which are given below:

Number of Applicants	*Particulars*	*Amount Sanctioned*
310	Individuals	Rs. 37,57,000
153	Joint Hindu Families	20,46,500
92	Partnership concerns	15,04,000
14	Private Ltd Companies	4,15,000
2	Joint Stock Companies	1,42,000
2	Co-operative Societies	1,60,000
575		Rs. 80,24,500

(c) The amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan are indicated below:

I.	*Eastern Pakistan*	107 Applicants for Rs. 12,27,500
II.	*Western Pakistan*	468 Applicants for Rs. 67,97,000

Thursday
17th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(24th February, 1949 to 18th March, 1949)

Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1949

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES.

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Thursday, 17th March, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11.45. A. M.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—*contd.*

SECOND STAGE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up Demands for Grants in respect of Home Affairs and the States Ministry. I shall therefore place these Demands before the House. I presume that there will be no special allotment of time in respect of each of these, but they will be taken as a common one.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): We propose to take up the Home Ministry till 3-30 and we want to start with the States Ministry at 3-30.

Mr. Speaker: Then the arrangement is that up to 3-30 the Demands under the head 'Home Affairs' should be discussed and from 3-30 to 5 P.M. the Demands under the 'States Ministry' should be discussed. I believe the House is agreeable to that?

Honourable Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: May I know if the honourable Minister is going to have separate speeches on both occasions or a joint speech at the beginning?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister of Home Affairs and the States): I should like to deal with them separately as was done previously.

Mr. Speaker: Then the time may be adjusted accordingly, so that the members may be left some time for discussion. So, I shall, therefore place these Demands before the House one by one.

DEMAND No. 10.—CABINET.

Mr. Speaker. Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.12,55,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 13.— MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,97,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 34.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

DEMAND No. 35.—POLICE.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,64,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 63.—CENSUS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 83.—CIVIL DEFENCE.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,74,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

DEMAND No. 85.—DELHI.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,73,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 86.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,71,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

DEMAND No. 87.—PANTH PIPLORA.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

DEMAND No. 88.—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,21,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, the House I believe has got the review of the Ministry of Home Affairs, as I believe the reviews have been circulated to the honourable Members. Now from the review, honourable Members will see that the activities of the Home Ministry consist of two parts, one being the establishment and maintenance of the Services, the I.C.S., the Indian Administrative Service, the Police Service, the Secretariat Service and the other part being the internal security of the country. So far as the internal security of the country is concerned, the direct responsibility of the Home Ministry is with regard to the Centrally Administered areas, namely, the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and one or two small areas such as the Andamans, but a large part of the activities of internal security, so far as law and order is concerned, vests in the Provinces. In the Provinces, the Centre can exercise its influence by way of giving them advice and co-operation and seeking also their co-operation. I am glad to inform the House that so far as the co-operation of the Provinces is concerned, the Central Government has met with a ready and full response from all the Provinces and we have no reason to complain. In several cases they have also gone out of their way and sought our advice. Our relations with the Provinces in this critical period have thus been very happy and cordial, and I have no doubt that we will continue to do so.

As regards the Services, I need hardly dilate at length on the necessity of maintaining their discipline and morale and keeping them contented; in no other circumstances can we get out of the Services loyal and efficient service except by trying to appreciate their difficulties and their work. We have often criticised the Services, which we have a right to, but Services, after all, are composed of human beings and unless we put ourselves in their place, we are not likely to appreciate their full worth. Therefore, in my speech on the last occasion when the Budget was presented, I had appealed to honourable Members of this House that it is our duty to see that the machine with which we have to work is kept in good humour and good temper. We are entitled to criticise them, but we are also bound to see what type of service we have got. This is a 'Service' which we had inherited from the past Government, which had created it for a particular purpose. It has served that purpose very efficiently and admirably. That Service has a reputation of efficiency and strength. Honourable Members of the House are aware that Service is considerably depleted and a large part of its main strength was taken away immediately on the transfer of power. Those who used to rule this country by their strength, by their power, by their capacity and by the resources of the Empire behind it, have all left. The increasing activities of the Government of India in several Departments and the creation of new Departments have also made larger calls on that Service. So we have the strength of the Service considerably depleted. That Service was known or styled as the Steel-frame. Whatever may be the meaning attributed to that name by which it was known, I have no reason to believe—and you will also agree with me—that if we know how to take work from that Service, there is no reason why they should not give better work than they gave to the foreign masters.

Now, there is complaint about corruption. I realise that there are cases of corruption and dishonesty and misbehaviour. We should all search our own conscience and ask ourselves, who amongst us has not erred, and then judge the extent and nature of these failings. We must allow for the ravages of war on men's morals and material resources. We must concede that what they get today is, in reality,—on account of the rise in the cost of living and the increased burden of taxation—only half to one-third of what they were getting before. I am sure if we allow for all these, we will find that, on the whole, despite their individual lapses and short-comings, they have stood us and the country well

[Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]

in crises. In judging therefore the Civil Servants of any grade of Service, the House should bear in mind the difficult circumstances and the exceptional stress and strain through which the Services have passed and are, like the rest of us, passing, and must also appreciate the immensity and the heaviness of the burden that has devolved on them with their ranks terribly depleted, with their standards definitely lower on account of much quicker promotions and on account of all round discontent with the conditions of living and employment.

Now, almost the first question which I took up when I assumed charge of this Department was the securing of the liquidation of the Secretary of State's Services and their replacement by Indian or Indian-controlled services. I convened a conference of Prime Ministers of all the Provinces and held long discussions on this queation in the last week of October 1946. I am glad to see that the timely and advance action that we took not only helped us in hastening the change over from European to Indian control but also to lay down the foundations of a new Service which the honourable Members will find described at length in the Review. It was after considerable discussiona and much correspondence that it was possible to finalise the plans.

The House will re-call for instance, the long discussions I had with Mr. Arthur Henderson, the then Under Secretary of State for India. I am now confident that if we treat the new Services with the consideration and sympathy which the permanent services deserve, we shall go sufficiently far in promoting not only a unity of administration, but also a uniformity of administrative efficiency in all provincial units. The House will notice that we have also a plan to extend the Services of this type to all the States who wish to join in this plan. And I have no reason to doubt that there will be no State in India which will keep out of this plan. If, as I hope, all of them accept this plan, for the first time we shall have achieved the integration of key services in India on a country-wide basis and I am sure we shall have laid the sure foundations of an administrative structure which will be a great asset in fighting disruptive or fissiparous tendencies all over India.

We had also to deal with a shortage of man-power which was forced on us partly as a result of war and partly by the growing demands of expanding departments. To make up this shortage, we had to tap all available resources—the retired and superannuated personnel, promotions from amongst the existing personnel, and other services, and direct recruitment. Nevertheless, a substantial gap was still left in the various services for which we are now making an emergency recruitment by means of a special recruitment board which has toured the majority of the provinces and has sent in their recommendations. Some of these new recruits, in accordance with the recommendations made by this Board, have already come. We have been training them in our Training Schools and the reports that we get are very satisfactory. They have favourably impressed those in charge of the training and I am confident that when this deficiency is made up, we shall be able to settle down to our task of administration with greater confidence in its efficiency and high standard.

12 NOON

I know the House is considerably exercised over the question of efficiency of the Secretariat, the despatch of work and the improvement in the methods of work. The House will have seen from the Review that has been circulated that we have already undertaken some enquiries and that it has been possible to devise a scheme for the re-organisation of the Secretariat Services—a scheme which has already made headway in its implementation. We realise the need of despatch and of proper and efficient methods of work is great. The improvement of the Secretariat organisation in that respect is the subject of investiga-

ation by the honourable the Railway Minister on behalf of the Cabinet, and I can assure the House that, as soon as his report is received, Government will finalise their views on it with all possible despatch and see that it is implemented as soon as possible. In the meantime, we have made some improvements on the basis of previous reports and I can assure the House that the result of these improvements has been a somewhat better organisation and standard of work than we started with.

Now I shall deal with the complaints of corruption among Government servants. The House is aware that to deal with such cases we have employed a special agency called the Delhi Police Establishment, whose record of work the House will judge from the statistics furnished in the Review circulated. I think that, within the limitations in which it has worked and having regard to the staff employed, it is a fair record. But we wish to improve upon it and to enlarge its field of usefulness also. With that view we have indented for more staff and I have also appointed a Committee from among the Members of this House to go into the existing anti-corruption laws and suggest such changes to strengthen those laws as it might deem necessary.

The Ministry has also to deal with a large number of refugee employees and those who formerly served in Pakistan but opted for service in India. The House will observe that within a comparatively short period of 18 months, almost the whole of this huge establishment has been catered for. I realise that many are not so well-off as they were before and that many questions of seniority, fixation of salaries, promotions, etc. are still agitating the minds of these employees. But our first task was re-settlement so that these employees may not wander about for want of suitable jobs. We are gradually taking up other questions as well and finding equitable solutions. I am sure it is clear to the House that in resettling these employees and in dealing with other incidental questions we have to bear in mind that the administration cannot be at a standstill and its wheels have to be continually kept moving and that we must secure a balance between experience and ability of our existing employees and the need for giving a fair deal to the "refugee" employees without any appreciable loss of efficiency. If we bear this essential point in mind, I am sure we shall be able to appreciate correctly the worth of the work done by this Department.

I have also had for a long time under review the question of a large number of temporary employees under Defence and other Ministries—mostly those which have been newly created. I fully sympathise with them in the conditions of hardship which a temporary tenure imposes and the many disabilities under which they suffer. So to mitigate these and to bring their conditions of service on to a better standard I have reached certain conclusions which I have placed with the concurrence of the honourable the Finance Minister before the Cabinet. We hope shortly to finalise and announce those decisions and thereby hope to create a better feeling of contentment and stability among this important and useful class of Government servants.

The House will, I am sure, concede that there is no aspect of maintaining the efficiency and stability of the service structure that has escaped our attention and that we have taken many useful steps in building up the services of a free India. If the House will judge the task accomplished in the light of the difficulties and impediments in which it was done, it will be appreciated that a long stride has been taken to place the administrative machinery of the country on sure and steady foundations. I regard it as a privilege to have been associated with the modelling and planning of that structure and with devising its training on new democratic lines. I know the House is keen to see that the Services change their mentality and outlook. Already there are visible signs that the change is on. That change will come much quicker with sympathy and patience, with generosity and goodwill than

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with constant criticism and no praise or with lack of appreciation of the worth of their work. I plead for the indulgence and cooperation of honourable Members in quickening the pace of that change and in consolidating the gains we have undoubtedly registered in this sphere.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U.P.: General): They are not visible yet.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I shall now deal with the position relating to the maintenance of internal security and law and order. On this question, I have throughout been guided by two principles, namely, that the country must be rendered safe against any threats of internal peace from whatever quarter it may come and that it should be the exclusive responsibility of the police to deal with internal disorder leaving the Military free to deal with any threat of external aggression. I claim that in the implementation of these two principles we have had a very large measure of success and that except for the disorder that engulfed the East Punjab, Delhi and some other small areas immediately after independence, the country has steered clear through such threats of disorder as it was faced with. These threats have been both communal and communist. The communal threat has come principally from the R.S.S. and the *Akali Dal*. In regard to the R.S.S. our position has been made clear more than once. In so far as the R.S.S. might seek to bring about a regeneration of the Hindu community by peaceful and legitimate means, there can be—and need be—no quarrel with its activities. It is only when it seeks to achieve this object by spreading poison and hatred against other communities who are entitled under the law to equal protection from the Established Government and when it seeks to achieve its object by resort to unlawful or violent means then it pits itself against the forces of law and order. We cannot forget that it was partly if not largely the activities of this organisation that created psychological conditions which made possible the assassination of Gandhiji last year. If Government had not taken strong steps against this organisation when it threw a challenge against the established authority, it would have succeeded not only in spreading the communal virus, but in creating a situation in which it would have been impossible to maintain that balance between communities on which the existence of a secular State largely depends. None is more conscious than myself of the zeal and energy which lie contained in the youth of this organisation. I have made more than one appeal to the members of this organisation to give up their wrong methods and to follow constitutional means. The final reply to these appeals came in the form of the so-called *Satyagraha* movement of December last year. The House is fully aware of the subsequent history. I am glad that the Leader of the organisation accepted the suggestions made to him for the calling off of the movement. It now rests in his hand to retrace the steps which he has taken and to place the movement on cultural and lawful lines which would bring its activities within permissible limits. It is only then that we can satisfy ourselves that there has been that change and revolution in the mentality of the sponsors and followers of the R.S.S. movement which would make it no longer a threat to communal peace and security of the country. I should like also to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation which the general public have extended to us in dealing with this movement and to say that never did I expect our action to meet otherwise than with understanding and support from the general public.

So far as the *Akali Dal* is concerned, I have made my position quite clear in the speech which I delivered at Ambala and to which I would again invite the attention of the honourable Members. None can be more sympathetic to the claims of the Sikh community. None has done more to serve the cause of that community than myself. I have been their constant friend

and I am glad to say that they have been very considerate to me. I still recall with pleasure and gratitude the response that they made to my appeal at Amritsar at a very crucial time in the evacuation of mass populations between East and West Punjab. I fully appreciate their apprehensions and the disquiet with which they have to approach their position which has been so badly dislocated by the partition and its aftermath. I have nothing but admiration for the manner in which they have accommodated themselves to the new facts of geography and political history and to have settled down in the various spheres of life seeking new openings everywhere. It was, therefore, most painful to me that a section of the community was misled into putting their faith in a futile and harmful extremist policy of which Master Tara Singh was the exponent. We dealt with him and that section of the community with patience and forbearance and it was only when they took to overt acts of defiance of the law and became a serious threat to peace and security of the capital city that we had to take action. None would be happier than myself to see Master Tara Singh released but as I said at Ambala, the key to that lies in the hands of his followers. If they will convince him by their action of the utter futility and wrongness of the methods they are pursuing, it will not take long for Master Tara Singh to be released.

Perhaps I may say a word about the Muslims of India. Except for sporadic activities of their old organisations, such as the Muslim League and the Muslim National Guards, which I think they would do well to forget, and give up in the light of present conditions, they have on the whole kept the peace of the country and have settled down, somewhat disillusioned but more or less willingly to their new loyalties. I can assure them that, so long as they behave as loyal citizens of this country, they shall have every protection to their life, property and religion, which this Government can extend to them. No better proof of this could have been given than by the steps we took to guarantee their safety in the City of Delhi itself. We willingly agreed to keep their houses vacant against the return of those who had fled to Pakistan, although a large number of homeless refugees were at our hands. The work of restoration of mosques, which has been virtually completed and the one-way traffic of the return of refugees from Pakistan, are sufficient testimony to the peace and amicable relations which prevail in this country. High posts, both in the Army and Civil Service as well as in public life, continue to be shared by them. Thus, the cause for which Gandhiji fasted and for which he had to lay down his life, has been fulfilled. In return for all this, the State does not expect from the Muslims anything more than what it demands from other communities, namely, a complete, and unquestioned loyalty to their State. I feel certain that the more the Muslim community settles down peacefully and loyally the greater would be the impression that they would create on the majority community and their position would be much more secure and safe and free from any apprehension.

As regards the Communists, the House has already heard the statement which the Prime Minister made on the floor of the House the other day. I should like to assure the House that we do not seek to exterminate the ideology underlying Communism. Our quarrel with them is in regard to the methods which they employ, those anti-social and anti-national activities which they pursue with such ruthlessness and remorselessness. Their philosophy is to exploit every situation to create chaos and anarchy, in the belief that, in such conditions, it would be possible for them to seize power. We have seen, alas, only too well how their methods have been put into force with such violence in the neighbouring countries in the Far East. I have no doubt that the House will not in any way tolerate those methods in this country. We are wedded to constitutional progress and peaceful means.

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It is open to the Communists to use those means to change the social order, or to change the Government, but if they resort to other methods or means, violent, treacherous and mischievous, then Government must take up that challenge and suppress them with all the forces at their command. I am glad that the country has solidly stood behind Government in dealing with this threat. Their attempts to stage strikes have generally been unsuccessful. Where we have dealt with such threats with firmness and determination, we have generally succeeded in achieving our object with popular support. I have no doubt that, if we continue to follow the same, as I hope to, so long as I am here, we shall be able to deal with this threat to internal security successfully and efficiently.

I know that another question has been agitating the Members of this House, namely, the question of Civil Liberties. Faced with the threats to which I have referred and the aftermath of partition, both Central and Provincial Governments had no alternative but to resort to the extraordinary powers which they have taken under the various Public Safety Acts. These Acts are temporary in duration and come up for review before their respective Legislatures from time to time. Even so, they have been designed for an emergency and are being treated as such. They have been used very sparingly. The number of persons detained, considering the size of the country and the magnitude of dangers that it is passing through, must be considered extraordinarily small. On the 15th February, for which statistics are readily available, the total number of persons detained for communal activities such as the R.S.S.S. was 1,400, and for Communist activities 1,611. The latter figure may have gone up as a result of the preventive measures taken by Government to deal with the threat of Railway strike. But I am sure the House will agree that, considering the dangers with which we were faced, these are comparatively insignificant figures. We have advised Provincial Governments that they should set up administrative tribunals to ensure that the actions of the Executive authority are properly scrutinised and confirmed. If these actions are scrutinised by a tribunal appointed as suggested by us, the danger of Civil Liberties being jeopardized unreasonably will be minimized. In the Centrally Administered Areas also, we have recently taken that step, and I hope the House will be satisfied that, whatever action we have had to take was dictated by a painful necessity, and that the moment the threats become a thing of the past, these extraordinary powers would also disappear.

As early as May 1947 I impressed on Provincial Governments the necessity for so organising their Police force as to render it unnecessary for them to call in the Army in aid of the Civil power. I am glad to inform the House that the Provincial Governments have generally accepted this advice and that they have made substantial additions to their Police force at not inconsiderable cost to the Provincial revenues. The result has been that the occasions for calling in the Army have been very few, and generally the new forces combined with the old ones have succeeded in maintaining intact the peace of the country.

I should now like the House to compare the conditions which existed on the 15th August 1947 and those that exist today. But before doing that I should also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that I have not touched on the question of the possibility of the large-scale disturbances anticipated when we were compelled to take police action in Hyderabad. All those forebodings of friends and foes had been set at nought and we are glad to say that there was no untoward incident throughout the country during that period.

I was asking the House to compare the conditions that existed on the 15th August 1947 and the conditions today. Immediately after independence, we were engulfed in a period of turmoil and uncertainty of which there was no parallel. We were wondering whether we would be able to weather the storm. We lived through those troublous times. Hardly had we turned the corner, when we were faced with the greatest tragedy which has ever engulfed this country, or for that matter, any other, namely the loss of the Father of the Nation. We kept our body and mind together and succeeded in meeting that crisis as well. Then came the challenge of the R.S.S.S. and the Communists, which is also under control. We have thus reached a degree of internal stability, which no one would have dared to predict on the 15th August 1947. There are immense tasks ahead, especially in the economic field, and if Government is to succeed in improving the economic conditions in the country, it is essential that there must be complete peace and order. It is my desire, and it is my ambition, to produce those conditions, so that this country of ours can settle down to the tasks of peace with as much enthusiasm, single-mindedness of purpose and devotion to duty as the conditions demand. It would be idle to pretend that every thing is well with the country but I can make bold to say that so far as internal peace and tranquillity are concerned the country is not faced with any serious threat now. We can take the measure of our enemy and deal with him from whichever quarter he may come but I can assure the House that we shall not relax either our vigilance or our preparedness.

I have now given the House an account of the manner in which we have been able to maintain intact the administrative machinery and the peace and security of the country. I shall not be able within the short time at our disposal to deal with many other problems of a comparatively minor character in which the House may be interested. I can assure the House that it is our earnest desire to improve upon our performance and not in any way relax our efforts to place the country on a solid and sound foundation, so that it can by its own exertions carve out for itself a future of peace, prosperity and contentment. In achieving this goal the country will no doubt be faced with difficult and sometimes almost impossible tasks. But as long as we maintain our solidarity, sense of public service and self-sacrifice I have no doubt that we shall continue to march on the road to progress. The country needs today sustained efforts to exploit successfully the peaceful situation in which it finds itself. If we fail to avail ourselves of this opportunity we shall have none to sympathise with us and no one else to blame but ourselves.

I would now commend the grants for the Home Ministry for the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the shortness of the time at our disposal, I propose to place a time limit of ten minutes for speeches.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): Sir, may I request you to give at least 15 miputes so far as the Centrally administered areas are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: As I have very often said, I would prefer a smaller number but longer speeches but the desire of the House seems to be to have a larger number of speakers to express their views. In the circumstances, I have no alternative but to curtail the time limit of the speeches and I would therefore request honourable Members to restrict their remarks strictly to the time limit. I shall not be able to extend the time limit particularly today as the debate on this Ministry is to end at 8-30 P.M. and the honourable Minister would require 30 minutes for his reply.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Sir, as the honourable Member comes from a place which is directly administered by the Home Ministry he may be given a concession in time.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (U.P.: General): Sir, I have given notice of certain cut motions. Are the cut motions to be taken up first or is this discussion of the cut motions to be followed by a general discussion?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is at perfect liberty to move his cut motions. As I have already called upon Deshbandhu Gupta to address the House I will allow the honourable Member next to move his cut motion.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: I do not care when I am asked to speak but I should like to know as a matter of procedure whether specific items should be considered first and the general discussion should follow or is this order to be reversed?

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately the honourable Member did not happen to catch my eye in the beginning, otherwise I would have permitted a discussion on the cuts in the beginning. But after Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta has spoken I will take his cut motion and then the discussion will go on.

لالہ دیش بندھو گپتا : میں ہوم ممبر صاحب کو اُنکے ممبر بھاشن پر اس بھاشن پر جو ممبران کے پاس بھیجا گیا ہے ہارٹک بدھائی دیتا ہوں - حقیقت یہ ہے جناب سبھاپتی صاحب ! کہ جہاں تک ہوم ممبر صاحب کا تعلق ہے جو نہ صرف ہوم ممبر ہیں بلکہ سارے ملک کے مسلمانوں کے لیڈر ہیں اور اسمیں ذرا بھی شک نہیں ہے کہ آج اگر ہمارا دیش سکھ اور شانتی کی نیند سو رہا ہے، اگر آج یہ ہوتے ہوئے بھی کہ اِرد گرد کے دوسرے ملکوں مثلاً برما اور چین میں چاروں طرف آگ لگی ہوئی ہے اور بدامنی پھیلی ہوئی ہے ہمارا دیش ان مصیبتوں سے بچا ہوا ہے اور یہاں امن چین ہے تو اسکا بہت بڑا شکر ہمارے ہوم ممبر صاحب پر ہے -

جناب صدر ! انہوں نے جو باتیں کہی ہیں اور صحت کی خرابی کے ہوتے بھی اس ایک سال کے عرصے میں ملک کی بڑی بڑی کٹھن سمسیاؤں کو سلجھانے کی جو کوشش کی ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اُنہیں کا حصہ ہے - اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ اسمیں ذرا بھی کلام یا شک نہیں ہے کہ آج نہ صرف یہ ہاؤس بلکہ سارا دیش اُن کے پیچھے ہے - جو قدم انہوں نے دیش کے امن کی حفاظت کے لئے اٹھائے ہیں انکے پیچھے دیش کے ۳۵ کروڑ آدمیوں کی آواز ہے - اسلئے میں انکو ہارٹک بدھائی دیتا ہوں - سروسز کے بارے میں جناب صدر ! انہوں نے جو کچھ فرمایا ہے اسمیں شک نہیں ہے کہ سروسز میں بھی پنرگٹھن تبدیلی لانے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے - اور بدلے ہوئے حالات کے ساتھ وہ بھی بدلے ہیں - میں ایسے لوگوں کی دل سے قدر کرتا ہوں ، میں ایسے بہت افسران کو جانتا ہوں جو کہ رات دن اُس اسپرٹ سے کام کرتے ہیں جس اسپرٹ سے ہمارے ہوم ممبر صاحب کام کرتے ہیں لیکن یہ ماننا پڑیگا کہ باوجود اسکے جہانتک سروسز کا تعلق ہے اُنمیں اُتنی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی جتنی کہ ہونی چاہئے تھی

جیسا میرے دوست مسٹر تیاگی نے ابھی کہا ہے - مجھے معلوم ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں مجھ سے زیادہ خود ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو اس کا احساس ہے کہ ہمارے پڑوس میں جو دوسری ڈومینین ہے وہاں کی سروسز کی اسپرٹ یہاں کی سروسز سے مختلف ہے جو لوگ ہمارے ہاں سے وہاں گئے تھے وہ وہاں سے یہ اثر لیکر آئے ہیں کہ وہاں کی سروسز کے لوگوں کی یہ دھن ہے کہ ہمکو ایک نیا ڈومینین بنانا ہے ہمیں پاکستان کو مضبوط بنانا ہے اور وہ اسکے لئے انتھک کام کرتے ہیں - لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ جہانتک ہمارے ہاں کی سروسز کا تعلق ہے یہ بات یہاں نہیں پائی جاتی، اُنکا تھلگ ابھی تک نہیں بدلا ہے - حالانکہ اسے بھی اب بدلنا چاہیئے- آج اگر آپ سیکریٹریٹ میں جاکر دیکھیں تو پتہ لگیگا کہ بہت سے لوگ ایسے ہیں جنکے پاس پورا کام نہیں ہوتا - وہ خالی بیٹھے رہتے ہیں اور اُنہیں اسبات کی فکر نہیں ہوتی کہ آج اُنکے ایک ایک گھنٹے کا بوجھ قومی خزانہ پر پڑتا ہے -

جناب صدر ! اب میں سنٹرل ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایریاز کے حالات کی طرف ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - جہانتک سنٹرل ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایریاز کا تعلق ہے پچھلےسال بھی جناب صدر! میں نے نئی دھلی اور دھلی کےساتھ اجمیر اور گورگ اور دوسرے علاقوں کی شکایات یہاں کی تھیں - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ابھی تک جہانتک ان علاقوں کا تعلق ہے اگرچہ اُنکے لئے نہ صرف ہوم منسٹر صاحب براہ راست ذمہدار ہیں بلکہ دوسرے منسٹروں کا بھی ان سے تعلق ہے لیکن ابھی تک انہیں یہ محسوس کرنے کا موقع نہیں دیا گیا کہ یہاں کی جنتا کو بھی سوراجیہ ملا ہے - آپ کو جناب صدر ! اس پونے دو سال کے عرصے میں کئی پولیٹکل کانفرنسیں یہاں منعقد ہوئی ہیں - جن میں یہ پرستاؤ پاس کئے گئے کہ ان علاقوں کو بھی اپنی حکومت کرنیکا حق دیا جانا چاہیئے نیز دھلی میونسپل بورڈ دھلی کی ایڈوائزری کونسل ' دھلی پراونشل کانگریس کمیٹی نے اور اسی طرف اجمیر کی پراونشل کانگریس کمیٹی نے ریزولیوشنوں کے ذریعہ یہ مطالبہ کیا ہے جناب والا ! دھلی کی آبادی بھی اب بہت بڑھ گئی ہے، اندازہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ اب ۲۰ لاکھ کے لگ بھگ ہوچکی ہے حکومت کو اس آبادی کا بھی خیال کرنا چاہیئے اور یہاں کے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں مناسب تبدیلی کرنی چاہیئے - اسمیں شک نہیں کہ اس وقت دھلی میں کئی اعلیٰ افسران ہیں خاص طور پر ہمارے چیف کمشنر صاحب بہت توجہ سے کام کرتے ہیں چنانچہ انکے انتخاب پر میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں لیکن سوال یہ نہیں کہ افسران کیسے ہیں بلکہ یہ ہے کہ کیا دھلی ایڈمنسٹریشن یا اجمیر ایڈمنسٹریشن میں یہاں کی جنتا کی آواز شامل ہے ؟ جناب صدر! یہ نیملٹ جو ہوم منسٹری کی جانب سے سرکولیٹ کیا گیا ہے - میں نے اسے غور سے پڑھا ہے، اسمیں چیف کمشنر کی ایڈوائزری کونسل کے کام کا بھی ذکر ہے اسکو دیکھنے کے بعد میں

[شری دیش بندھو گپتا]

بہت معافی چاہتے ہوئے جناب ہوم ممبر صاحب کی سبھا میں عرض کرونگا کہ میرا تو دو سال کا ایڈوائزری کونسل کا اتنا تلخ تجربہ ہے کہ اسکی بناء پر یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہوں کہ یہ ایک مذاق (farce) ہے -

اب دو سال کے قریب ایڈوائزری کونسل کو بنے ہوئے ہوگئے ہیں لیکن اس کی حالت یہ ہے کہ اسکے سامنے وقت پر بجٹ بھی نہیں آتا گورنمنٹ جو اہم فیصلہ کرتی ہے وہ ایڈوائزری کونسل کے سامنے نہیں لئے جاتے اور نہ اُنکے بارے میں ایڈوائزری کونسل سے صلاح لی جاتی ہے، نہ ایڈوائزری کونسل نے ابتک جتنے پرستاؤ پیش کئے ہیں میرے پاس اُنکی لسٹ ہے جناب صدر ! چھ چھ آٹھ آٹھ مہینے تک ان پرستاؤں پر عمل درآمد نہیں ہوتا - ایک نہیں جناب صدر! اس پرکار کی ابتک مثالیں دیجاسکتی ہیں کہ جن سے یہ ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ ایڈوائزری کونسلیں محض ڈھونگ ہیں - یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہم لوگ پہلے دن سے یہ مطالبہ کر رہے ہیں کہ سنٹرل ایڈمنسٹریشن ایریاز کی حالت کو بھی درست کیا جائے اور نئے ودھان کا انتظار نہ کرتے ہوئے جس کے بننے میں دو سال یا تین سال کا وقت صرف ہوگا موجودہ ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ہی ایسی تبدیلی کی جائے کہ دھلی اور اجمیر مہرواڑ کے لوگوں کو بھی یہ محسوس کرنیکا موقعہ ملے کہ ایڈمنسٹریشن میں اُنکی بھی آواز ہے -

جناب صدر ! دھلی میں پچھلے دو سال کے عرصے میں حکومت کی طرف سے جو اہم قدم اُٹھائے گئے انہیں سامنے رکھتے ہوئے میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس عرصہ میں کبھی بھی ایڈوائزری کونسل کے سامنے انہیں پیش نہیں کیا گیا - اور نہ ہی اُسکے پرستاؤں پر دھیان دیا گیا چنانچہ پچھلے سال ایڈوائزری کونسل نے پرستاؤ پاس کیا تھا کہ دھلی میں سرکٹ کورٹ ہونا چاہیئے لیکن آج تک اس پر عملدرآمد نہیں کیا گیا بلکہ ہوم ممبرشری کے پمفلٹ میں یہ کہکر ٹال دیا گیا کہ سرکٹ کورٹ ممکن نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے نہیں قائم ہوسکے۔ میں عرض کرونگا کہ اسبات کا خیال نہیں کیا جاتا کہ دھلی کے کالجے لوگوں کو ہر مہینے شملہ کی پہاڑیوں پر جاکر ایلے کیسز کی پیروی کرنے میں کافی تکلیف اُٹھانی پڑتی ہے -

دھلی کی حالت یہ ہے کہ اُسے پنجاب کے ساتھ ضمنی کردیا گیا ہے دھلی کی سروسز پہلے پنجاب سے لیجانی تھیں حال میں یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے کہ ۵۰ فیصدی سروسز پنجاب سے لیجائینگی اور پچاس فیصدی یو - پی سے شاید ہوم ممبر صاحب کو معلوم ہو کہ یہ فیصلہ بھی ایڈوائزری کونسل کے مشورے سے نہیں کیا گیا - آج یہاں کے تمام افسران پنجاب اور یو - پی کے ہیں اور دھلی والوں کا ان میں کوئی دخل نہیں ہے -

میں مودبانہ عرض کرونگا کہ مجھے واجدھانی کی مشکلات کا بخوبی اندازہ ہے - میں ایک ملت کے لئے بھی یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ دھلی کے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں کوئی ایسی کمزوری آئے جس سے کہ مرکز کو مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑے - میں یہ بھی نہیں چاہتا کہ آئندہ جو کانسٹی ٹیوشن (Constitution) بنے اسمیں بھی کوئی ایسی باتیں رکھی جائیں کہ جن سے ہمارے سارے دیش کے حقوں پر کوئی اُلٹا اثر پڑے - لیکن میں عرض کرونگا کہ ایسا کوئی راستہ نکالنا ہمارا فرض ہے جس سے دھلی والوں کی شکایت دور ہو آخر دھلی والوں نے بھی شروع سے ہر ایک موومینٹ (movement) میں حصہ لیا ہے - وہ بھی اس ملک کے باشندے ہیں - دوسرے صوبوں کے لوگوں کی طرح وہ بھی یہ حق رکھتے ہیں کہ اُنکے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ان کی آواز ہو- آج حالت یہ ہے کہ دھلی والے ہر لحاظ سے گھاٹے میں ہیں مثال کے طور پر پنجاب کی جانب سے پابندی لگائیگا یہ تسغہ ہے کہ دھلی سے آٹھ دس میل کے فاصلے پر جو ۲ چلا آٹھ روپیہ من بک رہا ہے- وہی دھلی میں تیرہ چودہ روپیہ من بکتا ہے- روز کئی سو چھکڑے کھلے طور پر جاتے ہیں اور پنجاب سے چلا چھپا کر smuggle کرکے لاتے ہیں - ہم نے کئی بار درخواست کی کہ راشننگ کی اغراض کے لئے دھلی کو پنجاب میں شامل کرلیا جائے - لیکن اس پر کوئی غور نہیں کیا گیا - جغلی کھانے کی باتیں ہیں (disadvantages) ہیں وہ سب دھلی کے لئے ہیں - دھلی کے لوگوں کے لئے سروسز میں جگہ نہیں ہے - یہاں تمام افسران ہو - پی اور پنجاب سے لائے جاتے ہیں - یہاں کے اسٹوڈینٹس (students) کے لئے سروسز میں کوئی گنجائش نہیں - یونیورسٹی کی جو حالت ہے وہ کسی سے چھپی نہیں ہے - امپروومنٹ ٹرسٹ (Improvement trust) نے دس دس سال سے دھلی والوں کی زمینوں کو نوٹی فائی (notify) کرکے چھوڑا ہوا ہے - نہ وہاں انہیں لوٹنے ہیں نہ چھوڑتے ہیں بلکہ حالت یہ ہے کہ وہاں صفائی تک نہیں ہوتی اور نہ دھلی والوں کے لئے وہاں مکان بنانے کی سہولیت ہے - کہا جاتا ہے یہ سب کچھ لارجر انٹریسٹ (larger interest) میں ہو رہا ہے بچارے دھلی والوں کی کوئی آواز نہیں سنی جاتی- بجٹ (budget) میں جو پراویژن (provision) پوسٹ وار (postwar) ڈیولپ منٹ (development) کے لئے کیا گیا تھا وہ بھی کولڈ اسٹوریج (Cold storage) میں ڈال دیا گیا ہے - لہذا میں پھر درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اب کوئی ایسا طریقہ نکالنا چاہیئے جس سے دھلی والوں کی آواز ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ہو - ہماری یہ مانگ ایک واجب (legitimate) مانگ ہے - اور اسکا انحصار جناب منسٹر صاحب پر ہے کہ وہ اسے کس حد تک منظور کرتے ہیں میں جانتا ہوں کہ ان کے دل میں بھی دھلی والوں کے لئے درد ہے - وہ دھلی والوں کے مخالف نہیں تھیں - ہمیشہ دھلی والے انہیں شردھا (श्रद्धा) کی نظر سے دیکھتے آئے ہیں - اب جب کہ دھلی والوں کو یہ محسوس ہوا ہے کہ سوراج (स्वराज्य) کو آج دو سال ہوجانے کے بعد بھی دھلی کے ایڈمنسٹریشن

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میں دہلی والوں کی کوئی آواز نہیں ہے - تو وہ اس پر ہمدردانہ غور کریںگے اور اس کو اس وقت تک کے لئے ملتوی نہیں کر دیںگے جب تک کہ نیا کمیٹی تشکیل نہیں ہو جاتا -

ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں میں ایک تجویز (suggestion) کرکے بیٹھ جاؤں گا اور وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ ایڈوائزری کونسل (Advisory council) کی جگہ اور کوئی بہتر سسٹم (system) جاری نہیں کرسکتے تو اس کے اختیارات کو تو آپ بڑھا سکتے ہیں - اور کم سے کم ایک بات تو کی جاسکتی ہے کہ ایڈوائزری کونسل کے ایک یا دو نمائندوں (Representatives) کو بھی ان مشوروں میں شریک کرلیا جایا کرے جب کہ دہلی کے ایڈمنسٹریشن کے متعلق فیصلے کئے جاتے ہیں - پچھلے دور میں جبکہ کئی صوبوں پر سیکشن ۹۳(Section 93) کا اطلاق کیا گیا تھا تو بھی ایڈوائزرس (advisers) مقرر ہوئے تھے - ان کے اختیارات دہلی کی ایڈوائزری کونسل کے ممبروں کی نسبت بہت زیادہ تھے - کیا وہ اختیارات بھی انہیں نہیں دئے جاسکتے؟ دہلی کی ایڈوائزری کونسل کی حالت تو یہ ہے کہ دو سال ہوچکے ہیں - لیکن حکومت ابھی تک یہ فیصلہ بھی نہیں کر پائی کہ اس کے ممبروں کو کیا الونس (allowance) دیا جایا کرے - حالانکہ ایڈوائزری کونسل کی دو تین مہینہ میں ایکدن کے لئے ایک بار میٹنگ (meeting) ہوتی ہے - اور ممبروں کے لئے الونس کوئی اہمیت نہیں رکھتا لیکن حکومت کی سردمہری اس بات سے ظاہر ہے -

آخر میں میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ دہلی اور دیگر مہاکولی ایڈمنسٹرڈ ایریاز (Centrally administered areas) کی حالت پر جناب منسٹر صاحب غور فرمائیں گے اور جلد کوئی ایسا راستہ اختیار کریں گے کہ ان کی واجب شکایات دور ہوں -

(English translation of the above speech).

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I heartily congratulate the honourable Home Minister on his fascinating speech and the statement that has been circulated to Members. The truth is that so far as the Home Minister is concerned he is not only the Home Minister but also the accredited leader of the whole country and there is not the slightest doubt that if our country is today enjoying the blessings of peace and happiness, if today, in spite of the fact that the other neighbouring countries such as Burma and China, are in flames and disorder reigns supreme there, Our country is free from such turmoil and peace prevails here, and the greatest credit for it goes to our honourable Home Minister.

In view of the things he has said and the efforts he has made to solve the most difficult problems of the country during the period of the last one year I feel that this redounds exclusively to his credit. And, this is the reason that without the least doubt or question he has today the backing not only of this House but of the entire country. The steps he has taken for the mainten-

ance of law and order in the country have the sanction behind them of the 35 crore people of the country. Hence, I offer him my hearty congratulations.

As regards the things he has stated about the services, there is no doubt that efforts have been made to bring about a change in the services as far as possible, and that, with the changed circumstances, they too have changed. I sincerely esteem such people. I know a good number of such officers who work day and night with the same spirit as that which actuates our honourable Home Minister. But it must be confessed that, in spite of all this, so far as the services are concerned, the change that has come about in them is not such as should have been expected, as has just been stated by my friend, Mr. Tyagi. It is known to me, and I think the honourable Home Minister himself knows it even better, the spirit of the services in the neighbouring Dominion is different from that of the services here. Those people from amongst us who went there have returned with the impression that the people in the services there are fired with the passion that they have to form a new dominion, that they have to make Pakistan strong and they work indefatigably to that end. But I regret to say that this is not the case with the services here. Their ways have not changed yet although a change is called for now in their case too. If you go to the Secretariat today you will find that there are a number of people who haven't got enough work. They keep sitting idle and it does not worry them that the burden of idle hours falls on the national exchequer.

Now I want to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the conditions prevailing in the Centrally Administered Areas. In so far as the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned, last year too I related the grievances of Delhi and, along with Delhi, of Ajmer, Coorg and other areas. I regret to say that so far as these areas are concerned, although not only is the honourable Home Minister directly responsible for them but the other Ministers are also concerned, the people there have not yet been afforded an occasion to feel that they too have got the *Swarajya*.

Several political conferences have been held here during this period of about two years, wherein resolutions were passed demanding that these areas should also be granted the right of self-government. The Delhi Municipal Board, the Delhi Advisory Council, the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and similarly the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee have put forth that demand by means of resolutions. Sir, Delhi's population too has very much increased now. It is estimated to have gone up to 20 lakhs approximately. The Government should also consider this population factor and make a proper change in the administration of this area. There is no doubt that at this time there are several such officers in Delhi, particularly our Chief Commissioner, who work most diligently—I congratulate the honourable Home Minister on his selection of this officer—but the question is not what are the officers like but whether the people have any voice in the administration of Delhi or of Ajmer.

I have carefully read the pamphlet that has been circulated by the Home Ministry. It also mentions the work done by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council. Having noticed it I would very apologetically submit to the honourable the Home Minister that I have such a bitter experience of my two years' membership of the Advisory Council that I am constrained to say on the basis of that experience that it is a farce.

It is about two years now that the Advisory Council was formed but the position is such that even the budget does not come up before it in time. Whatever important decisions are made by the Government are not brought before the Advisory Council, nor is the Advisory Council consulted about them. Besides, I have a list of all such resolutions as have been brought forward by the

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Advisory Council. No action is taken on these resolutions for six or even eight months. Not one but innumerable instances of that kind could be cited which would prove that Advisory Councils are just a farce. This is the reason why we people are demanding from the very start that the condition of the Centrally Administered Areas should also be set right, and, without waiting for the new constitution, which would take two years or a year and a half to be ready, such modification be made in the existing administration that the people of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara may have the occasion to feel that they too have a voice in the administration.

Keeping in view the important steps taken by the Government in Delhi during the past two years I can say that during this period they were never brought before the Advisory Council, nor was any attention paid to its resolutions. For instance, the Advisory Council passed a resolution last year that a Circuit Court should be established in Delhi but this resolution has not been given a practical shape to this day. The pamphlet issued by the Home Ministry simply puts it off by saying that the Circuit Court could not be founded by reason of non-availability of a building. I would submit that it has not been considered what inconvenience has to be suffered by a considerable number of people belonging to Delhi in going to the Simla Hills every month to conduct their cases.

The position of Delhi is that it has been made an appendage of the Punjab. The personnel for Delhi services was previously requisitioned from the Punjab. Recently it has been decided that 50 per cent. of the personnel for these services would be requisitioned from the Punjab and 50 per cent from the U.P. The honourable Home Minister might know that even this decision was not taken in consultation with the Advisory Council. Today all the officers here belong to the Punjab and U.P. and the people of Delhi have no share in the services.

I would respectfully submit that I fully appreciate the difficulties of the capital. Not for a minute would I have it that some such weakness might creep into Delhi administration whereby the Centre might have to face difficulties. Nor would I desire that any such provisions be made in the new constitution as might have some adverse effect upon the interests of our country as a whole. But I would submit that it is our duty to devise some such method whereby the grievance of Delhi people might be redressed. After all Delhi people have also taken part in every movement from the very beginning. They too are inhabitants of this country. Like the people in other provinces they too are entitled to have a voice in their own administration. The position today is that the Delhi people are losers in every respect. For example, the result of restriction on import of food-grains from the Punjab is that the grain that is selling at eight rupees per maund at a distance of eight or ten miles from Delhi is selling in Delhi at thirteen to fourteen rupees per maund. Daily hundreds of carts openly go out and smuggle in grain from the Punjab. We have represented time and again that Delhi should be included in the Punjab for purposes of rationing but no heed has been paid to this request. People of Delhi are thus put to all sorts of disadvantages and there is no place in the services for the people of Delhi. All officers are imported from U.P. and the Punjab. There is no scope in the matter of services for students belonging to Delhi. The condition of the University is not hidden from anybody. The Improvement Trust notified lands belonging to the people of Delhi, in some cases as far back as ten years, but the matter stands there. They would neither acquire them nor release them. On the

other hand the conditions are such that, not even sanitation is attended to nor are any facilities available for the people of Delhi to build houses. It is said all this is being done in the larger interests. No heed is paid to the cries of the poor people of Delhi.

The provision that was made in the Budget for post-war development has also been put in cold storage. Hence, I request again that some means should now be devised whereby the people of Delhi might have a voice in the administration. This demand of ours is a legitimate one and it is for the honourable Minister to see how far he can meet it. I know that he too has a soft corner in his heart for the people of Delhi. He is not hostile to them. The people of Delhi have always regarded him with reverence. Now that the people of Delhi are feeling that even after the lapse of two years since the advent of *Swarajya* they have no voice in the administration of Delhi it is hoped he would consider the matter sympathetically and not postpone it until after the framing of the new constitution.

I shall resume my seat after offering one suggestion to the honourable the Home Minister. It is this that if he cannot devise some better system in place of the Advisory Council he could at least enlarge its powers. At least one suggestion could be adopted, *viz.*, that one or two representatives of the Advisory Council are consulted when decisions affecting the Delhi administration are taken. During the previous regime too, when section 93 was enforced, Advisers were appointed. They enjoyed much larger powers than the members of Delhi Advisory Council. Could they not even be vested with those powers? The position of the Delhi Advisory Council is such that although two years have elapsed the Government have not yet been able to decide what allowance should be paid to its members. Although the Advisory Council meets only once in two or three months, and that too just for a day, and the allowance has no value in the eyes of the members, yet this should afford an indication of the indifference shown on the part of the Government.

In the end, I hope that the honourable Minister would give consideration to the case of Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas and soon devise some means to redress their genuine grievances.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Sir, may I move both my motions together?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Policy re *Subversive Organisations*

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Sir, I move:

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy re *Military or Semi-Military Organisations established by Provincial Governments.*

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: I further move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, in February 1948 Government took action against certain organisations of a communal character and their policy generally speaking had the support of the country and of this House. The Deputy Prime Minister has told us that action was taken against them because of their subversive activities. The review of the work of the Ministry of Home Affairs that has been circulated to honourable Members says that the communal organisations to which I have referred, namely the R.S.S., the Muslim League National Guards and the *Khaksars*, were becoming a menace to the public peace and tranquility and that therefore Provincial Governments were advised in February 1948 to declare these organisations unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

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That policy, as the Deputy Prime Minister has told us, is still the policy of the Government of India. The other day, however, when my honourable friend Lala Deshbandhu Gupta put a Question about the arrest of the Communists, the Prime Minister who made a long reply said:

"Government have refrained from taking any action against the Communist Party of India as such in spite of a virulent propaganda and incitement to violence which the Communist Party members have indulged in. Where violence has been actually attempted or encouraged Government have taken action; such action has been limited to individuals who are connected with this violence or encouragement of violence."

He then went on to say,—I am quoting from his reply:

"The Communist Party of India has during the past year adopted an attitude not only of open hostility to Government but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. The policy has been given effect to intensively in certain limited areas of India and has resulted in violence including murders, arson and looting as well as acts of sabotage. The House is well aware of the Communist revolts that have taken place in countries bordering on India. It was presumably in furtherance of the same policy that attempts were made in India to incite people to active revolt."

He added later on that:

"Government had a mass of evidence in their possession to indicate that organised attempts were being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage more especially on the railway system, and that the Communist Party had pursued a technique of terrorising those who did not agree with its policy."

Referring to the Dum Dum raids, he said that:

"After the Dum Dum raids, a meeting was held in the Calcutta *maidan* when under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress which is a body dominated by the Communist Party, speakers urged the seizure of power by violent means. A student of the Bengal Provincial Students Federation which is also dominated by the Communist Party of India stated that a saboteur gang of students was ready for action."

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (one of the Panel of Chairmen).*]

Now, Sir, this reply shows that the action taken by the Communists was in pursuance of the policy of the Communist Party. It was not action taken by certain misguided individuals who called themselves communists or who belonged actually to the Communist Party, but action taken in furtherance of the policy of the Communist Party of India. Speaking at Puri on the 12th March, the Prime Minister said:

"The Communist objective was not inspired by a national standpoint but was at the behest of the interest outside India".

He said as politely as he could that the Communists were not interested in the welfare of the masses but were fifth-columnists acting contrary to the interests of their country. Yet, he told us that the policy of the Government was to take action only against individual Communists who were guilty of violence or incitement to violence.

I should like to understand the policy of the Government in this matter. Their policy should be consistent. I am sure that they cannot say that one policy is necessary in the interests of the country in the case of communal organisations and another policy is called for in the case of the Communist organisations. If the activities of both kinds of organisations are a menace to law and order, if they are detrimental to the vital interests of the country, is there any reason for dealing with them differently? I should like the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister to enlighten us on the policy of the Government in regard to this matter and to show how the policies followed by them in regard to the two sets of organisations are consistent.

Sir, in this connection I should like to make a suggestion before I proceed to the discussion of the question raised by my second motion. Government, I have no doubt, will be faced with increasing difficulties at least for some time to come. It is necessary therefore that the Central Intelligence Bureau should be in a position to collect information promptly about the activities of

subversive organisations and forewarn Government. The powers of the Bureau, however, are limited. I suggest that this Bureau should be given the powers of investigation that the Federal Bureau of Investigation possesses in the United States of America. If in America the existence of autonomous States has not militated against the existence of a Federal organisation with much greater powers than in India, I see no reason why Provincial autonomy should militate against the establishment of a similar organisation in this country. Again, as the staff of the Bureau has been considerably depleted, I suggest that some of the members who are on deputation in the Bureau and some other members should be sent to other countries like Britain and the U.S.A. to study modern methods of investigation. I hope, Sir, that this suggestion will receive the serious attention of the Government.

And now, Sir, I shall briefly discuss the question raised by me in my second motion which relates to the policy of Government in respect of military or semi-military organisations established by the Provincial Governments. We have read from time to time in the newspapers of various kinds of organisations started by the Provincial Governments. Their names may be different, but their purpose is the same, and that is to help in the maintenance of law and order, and to deal with emergencies as they may arise. The Deputy Prime Minister has told us in the course of his speech that in view of the special circumstances existing in the country, and the fundamental importance of maintaining peace in the country, he advised the provincial Governments to strengthen their police forces. It is a matter of pleasure to us to know that the Provincial Governments have followed the advice of my honourable friend in this connection, and we have no doubt that so long as he is in charge of the Home Ministry, adequate steps will be taken both by the Centre and by the Provincial Governments to see that peace and order in this land are not threatened by evil-doers of any kind. But it is rather surprising, Sir, that when the police forces, including the armed police force have been strengthened, the Provincial Governments which have not got an abundance of money should be spending large sums on establishing, organizing and training military or semi-military organisations. I do not possess, Sir, accurate information in regard to any province except my own—the United Provinces. The budget of the United Provinces Government tells us that it proposes to spend a sum of about Rs. 40 lakhs next year on an organisation called the *prantiya Raksha Dal*. Now, taxes upon taxes are being levied there. I should like to know why, at a time like this, the Provincial Government is spending so large a sum of money on the establishing and training of this organisation. I should also like to know whether this organisation was established with the knowledge and approval of the Government of India, or whether the U.P. Government and the other Provincial Governments have taken the bit between their teeth and acted as they pleased. Sir, this *Prantiya Raksha Dal* is being trained on military lines. Officers who formerly belonged to the I.N.A. are training the members of this organisation. If it is necessary for the security of this country to have organisations trained on military lines, I suggest that the strength of the army should not be unduly reduced. It seems to me to be a danger, Sir, that the Provincial Governments should be allowed to maintain organisations of this kind. Two or three years ago it would have seemed impossible that any Provincial Government should dream of having such an organisation. But now, when conditions are normal—the firm action taken by the Deputy Prime Minister having placed law and order in the country on a firm footing—there is no reason why provincial governments should be permitted to start such organisations. I would add, Sir, before sitting down, that several Ministers of the U.P. Government have stated in the past that the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* is to consist of about twelve lakhs of volunteers. I understand that at present about 26,000 are under training, though I do not claim

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru]

my information on this point to be quite accurate. Even granting that some force other than the army is needed, or rather other than the army and the police forces is needed, to maintain the security of the country, do we really need a force which is to consist of 12 lakhs of people in the U.P.? Again, I would like to know whether this target figure of 12 lakhs has been fixed with the knowledge and approval of the Government of India. If the answer to this question is in the negative.....

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.: General): It is a kind of national militia.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: It is not the business of the Provincial Government to have a national militia. It is the Central Government that must maintain a national militia. And in any case, if the Provincial Governments are to be given any administrative or other authority, they can have it only with the approval of the Government of India.

Sir, I have done; and I hope that the Deputy Prime Minister will be able to tell us what action he proposes to take in this respect. He knows as well as any of us, the uneasiness that exists both in the country and in this House on this score, and I trust, therefore, that he will take action to bring all organisations of this character, if it is necessary to maintain them, under the control of the Central Government, and not allow any other authority to maintain any force of this kind.

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions moved:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The discussion on these will continue after 2-30 P.M.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

Dr. P. K. Sen (Bihar: General): Sir, the subject on which I expected to raise a discussion is the out-of-the way subject of Prison reform. It is generally considered a very unimportant subject. We have attained independence, but people who have lost their independence by some anti-social act and have been confined in a prison appear to have lost all rights to consideration. There was in the olden days a great deal of indifference and apathy, but I feel that before a House like this one pleading for prison reform will have the utmost possible sympathy, because most of the members are quite aware of all the trials and tribulations which the prisoners have got to pass through. Therefore, I do expect that a sympathetic consideration will be extended to this subject. The very first question that may arise is: Why should this subject be raised here, because at the Centre there is nothing to be done. It is a Provincial subject and, therefore, it rests with the Provinces themselves to make proper arrangements with regard to prison reform. I am quite conscious of that, but the proposal that I wish to make here is really something that will convince the members, I dare say, that this reform can only come from the Centre. There is absolutely no trained jailor, warder, wardress, probation officer or parole officer at the present moment. If there is to be any prison reform at all, that prison reform must be on lines of individual treatment of prisoners; and that individual treatment must be a psychological treatment, not from the old antiquated point of view, that if a man has committed an offence, an anti-social act, the only way to deal with him is to put him within the walls of the prison and thus practically segregate him and save society from his depredations. This confusion of the mind can easily be dispelled. Thousands and thousands of prisoners are coming out every day from the prison and other thousands are taking their places by reason of their having been convicted for crime. Therefore, there is a constant commerce going on between those who are in prison

and those who are out of prison. We have not successfully segregated them at all. They are still members of our society and directly their terms of imprisonment have been worked out, they will come out and they will have all the privileges of free citizens. They will mix with others and contaminate society. Therefore, the apparent segregation is of no efficacy. Imprisonment is really no preventive at all to contamination of society. If we really want, therefore, that these people should come and become an acquisition to society, when they are released from prison, then they must be individually treated there. The point of view of the officers in charge should be not vengeance or punishment or expiation of their offence, but really correction and rehabilitation. It is the uplifted rod in which the prison staff believes. From the jailor downwards to the humblest man who is on the staff of the jail, they all believe only in the uplifted rod. They know that if they can come down on these prisoners and keep them in their proper places and get the quantity of work allotted to them, by extraction, as it were, by those means, then alone their duty will have been done. I say this with a full sense of responsibility, because I have visited prisons all over India, and I have visited prisons in foreign countries also. It has been the subject of my study for years—and I say this with confidence that in India at the present day, the amount of indifference that is shown towards prison reform is something astounding. Nowhere in any part of India, is the up-to-date method followed or prescribed. I do not mean by 'up-to-date method' that you must necessarily imitate everything from the West. But by adaptation and by acceptance of the principles which have been laid down in the old Hindu Penalogy, which really rose to a very high level, by acceptance of those principles and also by acceptance of the principles which obtain today in the Western world, we can make prisons a different place altogether from what they are at the present day. Now, in order to do this, I submit that the one thing needful is to have an Institute for the proper training of jailers, warders, wardresses, probation officers, parole officers and the like. In order to have that, I submit that the only place from which reform can start is the Centre. Each province cannot afford to have a Training Institute of that kind. It will be terribly expensive and, therefore, I submit that this function belongs to the Centre and to the Centre alone. If there is a Central Institute of training, then we can have all the officers necessary for the different provinces recruited from this institute. (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava*: 'Even for warders? A central Institute for warders?') Yes. Warders are most important—A central institute for the training of jailors, warders, wardresses and every one that is responsible for the individual treatment of a prisoner, because the treatment will now have to be, not by inflicting fear, not by inspiring terror into the hearts of the prisoners, but by inspiring confidence, power of initiative, self-reliance and also an ambition to deserve well of the society against which he has committed the anti-social act. I will not take more time. I have briefly placed my proposition before the House and I do hope that the Government at the Centre will take some notice of this great demand from every part of India.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of taking part in the debate, but I was stunned to hear the speech of my honourable friend Pandit Kunzru on the cut motion which he has moved. I think those who heard him speak must have felt that the Premier of my province, the Honourable Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was raising an army of 12 lakhs of persons to march on Delhi and capture the capital for himself. But I would invite the attention of Pandit Kunzru to page 35 of the Review of Home Affairs of the Government of India. He will find there the information which he tried to give the Minister for Home Affairs already printed. The Review says:

"At the instance of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments undertook the task of modernising the arms and equipment of their Police Forces and Home Guards, etc. This Ministry have assisted them in the procurement of arms and ammunition and wireless equipment."

[Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena]

Then in paragraph 8, the Review states:

"In response to a widespread demand from the public for auxiliary police, in which they could serve and be of help to the Government in times of emergency for the maintenance of law and order, schemes for Home Guards were drawn up both for Delhi and Ajmer Merwara and a beginning was also made in the recruitment of Home Guards. It was, however, found that in order to be effective, the Home Guards had to be trained and equipped for full-time duties. This made the cost of the Home Guards as much as that of similar units of armed police and moreover, suitable volunteers were not forthcoming in adequate numbers. The Home Guards organisations in the two provinces have therefore been wound up and it has been decided to replace them by *Prantiya Raksha Dal*, which would be less costly and at the same time of a larger size. The scheme for a *Prantiya Raksha Dal* for Ajmer has already been drawn up by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with his Advisory Council and has been approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to this Ministry. Further steps to implement the scheme are being taken. The Delhi Administration has been asked to frame a similar scheme."

From this it is obvious that what the United Provinces has done is not only known to the Home Minister but that he has appreciated it and has asked the Centre to introduce it in Ajmer and Delhi. So the information which he brought to the notice of the Home Minister is stale. I would ask him to acquaint himself with this scheme which I consider to be the most important of the schemes evolved during the last 18 months by the Congress Government in my province. Its purpose is to train 12 lakhs of volunteers in the one lakh of villages of my province in the use of modern arms. Each village will have a unit of 12 volunteers under a captain or naik. In this way there will be 12 lakhs of people trained in the use of arms. The U. P. Government provided 55 lakhs of rupees in the last year's Budget and in this year's Budget there is provision for Rs. 44 lakhs. With this sum of rupees 99 lakhs spread over two years they have been able to create a force of 12 lakhs of people trained in the use of fire-arms and spread over in one lakh villages. These people have been also given training in physical drill which helps them to serve the villagers with greater efficiency and in a disciplined manner.

Sir, my Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has got many great schemes to his credit. One of these is the holding of elections to the Village Panchayats. About 3 crores of voters elected about 85 lakhs of representatives for the panchayats in almost all the one lakh villages of my province. Every village will now have self-rule and it is obvious that these panchayats should have some volunteers at their service. The P. R. D. Volunteers will fulfil this need. I think that this system is the most economical too. In fact I remember last year Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, our Congress President, brought before this House a resolution for raising a National Militia and the House appreciated it and wanted the Government to take steps to put that scheme into operation. But imagine the cost of a National Militia on full military scale. Probably it will cost crores of rupees. In Russia where there is a huge army and compulsory military training, they will spend Rs. 4,500 crores on the military budget this year which is 30 times our military budget. And our Central Government has not been able to do much so far in the direction of raising this National Militia. But my province has demonstrated how a National Militia can be raised with the utmost quickness and with very little cost. The Premier of my province, the Honourable Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has been able to train 12 lakhs of people in one lakh of villages at a cost of only 99 lakhs during a period of 18 months. And yet he is criticised here where he is not present to reply and we are told that he is having this army which is objectionable. I see that the honourable the Home Minister has already copied this scheme of Pandit Pant in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. I hope he would recommend it to all Provinces. Pandit Kunzru is alarmed at the figure of 12 lacs. But the Premier of my

Province aims at providing such voluntary military and civil training to every adult in my province and I long for the day when that dream of his is realised, and we have not only 12 lacs but nearly four crore adults in my province trained in civic duties and self defence with the use of modern arms. The euthusiasm for the P.R.D. Movement is so great that the volnteers pay half the coat of their uniform and part of their training expenses are realised from public subscriptions. Of course I would agree with Pandit Kunzru if he wants that the schemes of this nature in all the provinces should be co-ordinated and should be brought under the control and guidance of the Military Department of the Centre. Military officers should be lent to the provinces for the purpose of training and there should be liaison officers also. The Centre should also give financial help and should provide sufficient arms. Such a force will be very useful in times of emergency. In these circumstances, to say that the force is intended to march on Delhi or to be a rival to the military forces of the Central Government is not correct. It would be a valuable auxiliary to the military forces as millions of British Home Guards were in Britain during the War. I have been personally connected with this movement in my own district of Gorakhpore with 20 lac population. We have 50,000 P. R. D. volunteers. Only three days back on the 14th of this month I visited a camp where 600 men of my district were being trained. These were the group leaders each of whom has been entrusted with training 50 volunteers in four villages. I was surprised to see the change brought about by the P. R. D. force in Gorakpore where the people were usually afraid of Police and the zamindars. Now the position has completely changed. They are now able to stand erect in the face of goondas of the villages. Grazing offences and the like have very much diminished in number. They are also able to assist the Police in many places. I therefore think that this scheme is a very useful one and fit to be copied by all provinces. In any case this should not be criticised. I request Pandit Kunzru to withdraw his motion, because he has been misinformed about this scheme. Pandit Kunzru knows that I am not a blind supporter of my Government, but where praise is due, it must be given.

Regarding the rest of the Demands I think our Home Minister has given a very able speech. I do not think I need say anything about it. I welcome the promise he has made of extending the civil liberties. We should see to it that nobody is kept in prison without adequate cause, and without trial.

I support the Demand.

Sardar Hukam Singh (East Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the references made by the honourable Minister for Home Affairs to the Sikh community. I am glad to find that he recollects all right the response given by the Sikhs at a very critical time. It is also gratifying to note that the honourable Minister was pained to order the arrest of Master Tara Singh. No body denies that he had a soft corner for the Sikh community. This is not alleged by anybody that he has changed. If that be so then I can assure him that the Sikhs have also not changed including Master Tara Singh. They are true to the Government and the country and faithful to him as they were in 1947. The Sikh community has the same regard and respect for him as it had before. I hope he would concede this much as well that the Sikhs have not lagged behind in any fight for freedom that the country has launched; rather they can be proud that their contribution towards the winning of freedom was greater, considering their numbers, than that of any other community.

The complaint is that, as some Press journals put it, after the partition of the country the Sikhs were only an over-blamed people, but now they are over-misrepresented and over-misunderstood. That is my submission. I might

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make it clear from the very start that they have no suppressive inclinations. They do not ask for a separate State. They are not disruptionist. This may be understood very clearly. Violence is far from their ideas. Their only fault is that they are straightforward, they are frank to the core, and therefore they have been misunderstood in certain quarters.

What has brought about this misunderstanding? I will come to the reasons that I think have contributed to this undesirable result. One reason can be found at page 31 of this Review. It says that on the 3rd April the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) passed a Resolution to regulate communal organisations. Action according to that Resolution was deferred till the Constitution was passed, but certain orders were issued and they are:

"(a) No notice should be taken by Government and its officers, local bodies, State-aided inatitutions etc. of petitions or representations from communal organisations on political matters.

(b) Interviews should be denied to leaders of communal organisations who wish to make representations on political matters. Deputations of such communal organisations should not be received by any Minister or officers of Govt."

In my estimation that is one of the causes that has led to his misunderstanding. If as they say expression of one's mind is a safety valve for any resentment or anger, if open discussion had been allowed, if Master Tara Singh had been allowed to interview the Ministers and particularly the honourable Minister for Home Affairs who, even Master Tara Singh believes, has got a soft corner for the Sikh community, certainly he would have placed all that he desires and after discussion of those matters, something useful must have come out. Either he might have given up his stand, or perhaps if his position was considered reasonable, that might have been considered by the honourable Minister. I may say at this moment that I can claim that the Sikhs are not communal. If the honourable Minister were to give me time, I am prepared to explain it to him, or if he does not get time himself, if he were to ask me to interview some other honourable Member of this House, I am prepared to place all the demands that the Sikhs desire, and I am sure that nobody would say that any of those demands are communal. I am certain their demands are just to be adjusted in the framework of the Constitution,—the principles that you have already conceded—and I am sure if any impartial gentleman were to hear them he would not say that these are things that ought to be decried. There is no time, so I will not go into those demands at present, but I do desire and request that these things should be carefully gone into and proper appreciation should be made of the facts that really exist, and the desires and anxieties that are present in the minds of the Sikhs. Simply by telling them that you should not feel any anxieties and you should do this or simply by slogans that there are no minorities, this thing cannot go. So my humble submission is that these things can be very easily understood and for once they are understood I am sure most of the trouble would go.

Then, what is the second thing that has brought about this misunderstanding? The Sikhs are a poor community.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar: General): What are the demands, Sir?

Sardar Hukam Singh: If I am permitted I will go into them, but it cannot be done within the time at my disposal.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable Member has only four minutes left.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The second thing that has brought about this misunderstanding is that the majority community in the Punjab do not allow the real facts to come out in the Press but they are misrepresented and therefore that has the effect on all other Indians here. I can assure the House that I have had an opportunity of talking to certain honourable Members of this House and to as many as I have spoken to, they have agreed without any exceptions that these demands are reasonable and should be considered.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: I want to know those demands.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes, Sir. I can tell you.

Mr. Speaker: He may know those demands from him later on.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Madhya Bharat): It is not high time that these minority questions should be given up?

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed.

Sardar Hukum Singh: Thirdly, Sir, the reason that brought about this untoward arrest of Master Tara Singh is, I believe, the undecisive and wavering attitude of the District Magistrate during those fifteen days when he was corresponding or negotiating with the organisers of this Conference. I can tell you, Sir, that the letter that he wrote on 17th of January and 9th of February stated therein clearly that there would be no objection to a meeting of their committee if it was held in Delhi. Later on it was demanded on the 19th in a letter written on 18th February but delivered on the 19th at 6 A.M. that permission would be necessary to hold a meeting and for granting permission time, date and place would be required. Before the letter asking for this information was received, a complaint had already appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of that day that the organisers had not intimated, that they had not replied to that letter. The letter asking for information was delivered later but the complaint was published earlier. Then even, for that committee meeting permission was applied for and then it was another letter came saying that permission for Gurdwara Rikabganj could not be given but if another venue was chosen, permission would be given. The Sikhs were prepared to go to that extent as well and they decided to hold it in another place. They were running after the Deputy Commissioner, but before that, he had precipitated matters by the arrest of Master Tara Singh. My submission is that if in the very beginning it had been made clear that permission could not be granted in Delhi even for the holding of this meeting, then certainly matters would not have come to this pass, as they have done.

Then again, my second point is that the letter of the Deputy Commissioner dated 9th February raised certain apprehensions (and there is still even) in the minds of the Sikhs, as to their rights to hold meetings in a Gurdwara, because the letter said:

"Government are surprised that it should be the intention now to hold the Conference in a Gurdwara."

Secondly it said:

"We would be prepared to permit a purely religious *Diwan* to be held in a Gurdwara."

Now I am trying to submit that the Sikhs consider that so far as purely religious *diwans* are concerned, the Government should not have that discretion and it has never exercised it so far. It is purely for the community. If they want to hold a purely religious *diwan* then certainly it should not be within the discretion of the District Magistrate to say that he would be prepared to permit it. That means that he assumes that he has the discretion to permit or not to permit even a purely religious gathering of the

3 P.M.

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Sikhs in a Gurdwara. I might submit at this moment, that the order that has banned all these meetings—the assembly of five or more persons—does not exempt even the morning prayers. It says all assemblies of five or more persons. We have certain processions which are more or less religious ceremonies: but there are no exceptions made, not even with regard to the morning daily prayer.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: This is also a ceremony!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no interference.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I do not care if the honourable Member says that it is also a ceremony. To my mind a ceremony is a different thing. What is political and what is purely religious are mingled together and this has brought about the trouble on the 2nd March in Amritsar. There was a certain congregation there. They said they were going to offer prayers for the good health of Master Tara Singh and his early release. The ministers of the Gurdwara said they would not allow it, so there was a clash and trouble. So it is difficult to say whether offering prayers for a certain thing is religious or political. I can assure the honourable Members who are interfering that our *Netas*, who occupy the highest position in the country nowadays, have always been using these Gurdwaras for public meetings, for Congress programmes, for political discussions. Even the revered Mahatma Gandhi did use those Gurdwaras. When during the days of 1942 there was no other platform Dr. Kitchlew used to go there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think there will be no end to this discussion. The honourable Member has already exceeded his time by three minutes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: My submission is that the Sikhs feel an apprehension that even their legitimate rights of religious liberty have been interfered with in this way. It had been given out at first that religious *Diwans* would be allowed but ultimately that was banned and before anything could be done the matter was precipitated by the arrest of Master Tara Singh, and things could not be brought to a desirable conclusion.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the representative of the Sikhs gave an undertaking to the Chief Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner had made it perfectly clear to them that there would be no interference so far as religious ceremonies and *diwans* were concerned?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have all the correspondence if he wants to see it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no discussion.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava (Ajmer-Merwara): This morning we had a very lucid statement of the achievements of the Home Ministry. If we keep in mind the history of the past fifteen months, no one can help paying the highest tribute to the great achievement of this Department under the leadership of the veteran. Sardar Saheb. In fact, Sir, the structure of the Services has been reorganized and the Administrative Civil service and the Secretariat services have been remodelled on a very good design, after it had undergone the strain of the transfer of powers as also the strain of partition. This was in itself a great achievement. That will go down in history as a bulwark that maintained the National Government. Without an efficient administrative service, no Government can stand.

The other achievement, and in no way less glorious, is the way in which the period of civil disturbances, of unprecedented character in the history of this country has been successfully tided over, consequent on migration and influx of refugees and mass communal disturbances on a very large scale.

Now, Sir, coupled with this there was a threat to disrupt and disintegrate the political unity of this country, inasmuch as no less than 562 States were let loose as the forces of disruption, and it was the unique statesmanship of the veteran Sardar Sahib that brought about the political unity of the country.

Now, Sir, these are the greatest achievements of this leader which will go down in history and which is unparallelled in the annals of the world.

With regard to administration of centrally administered areas, my friend, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, has already drawn the attention of the honourable Minister. In fact, Sir, the problem of these centrally administered areas is comparatively of such small importance to the Government as compared with problems of all-India wide importance, that they have not received due attention yet. Grievances have been ventilated from the platform of the Assembly as also from the platform of political conferences and Provincial Congress Committees held from time to time in these areas, requesting for the establishment of a responsible Government in these areas almost on democratic lines. But for one or other reason this has not been possible so far. It must be admitted that the regime that prevails today is of an autocratic and bureaucratic type and it does not differ in character much from the administrative machinery that existed in these areas during the British period. They are the conclaves of bureaucratic regimes and the advisory councils that were introduced in these areas for the first time on the advent of the Interim Coalition National Government has outlived the utility for which they were established. In fact, Sir, every criticism that has been levelled against the character of these advisory councils by my friend, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, has full and wholehearted support from me. In fact, Sir, the time has come when these advisory councils may either be ended or mended on democratic lines, otherwise there is no use in keeping them in the present form.

So far as Ajmer is concerned, in the booklet that has been circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, we find that the merger of Ajmer and Coorg and Panth Piploda is under consideration of the Government of India. I would like to place before the House and the honourable Minister the views of the people of Ajmer in this concern.

In the year 1947 as also in the year 1948, there have been a number of political conferences where this demand of the people of Ajmer-Merwara has been repeated in unequivocal and unambiguous terms that Ajmer is linguistically, culturally, geographically, historically and strategically a part of the province of Rajasthan. As such when the question of the formation of Rajasthan comes into the picture Ajmer should have its due place therein. I am not unaware of the great difficulties that stand in the path of the Ministry but all the same the question has to be tackled and it has to be considered as to what is the proper stage at which this question of merger is to be taken into consideration. So far as the pamphlet circulated by the Ministry is concerned it is already said that the matter of merger is under the consideration of the Ministry. Ajmer-Merwara admittedly is not a viable unit and its permanent exclusion from Rajasthan is an impossibility. The question arises as to what is the proper stage for the consideration. So far as the people of Ajmer are concerned, so far as the Provincial Congress Committee is concerned, so far as the successive political conferences held at three different places (Ajmer, Mhow and Beawar) are concerned, it is the definite view of the people that the question of merger of Ajmer should be taken in hand simultaneously with the formation and announcement of the

[Pandit Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava]

Bigger Rajasthan, which we welcome and which is due to come into existence within a very short period. As I have tried to point out, if the question of the merger of Ajmer is not taken simultaneously with the inauguration of the Bigger Rajasthan the people of Ajmer will have no voice in the shaping of Rajasthan which is yet in the making. It is but just that from the beginning and commencement Ajmer should have its due share.

As regards Ajmer I might also be allowed to make another reference. Its geographical position in the heart of Rajputana can hardly be disputed. Col. Todd, the great and celebrated historian of Rajput History, has characterised Ajmer as 'the political key to Rajasthan'. It is strategically and geographically the heart of Rajasthan. If the Bigger Rajasthan is the heart of political India, as has been described by the honourable Minister in Jodhpur, in all humility may I point out that Ajmer is also the heart of Rajasthan. During the whole course of 2,000 years history, during the time of the Chauhans, during the period of the Pathans, during the period of the Moghuls and the Maratbas as also during the British period Ajmer has been the pivot round which the entire political events in the surrounding states of Rajasthan have revolved. It has been the centre all through the course of history. I am confident that the case of Ajmer will have full justice at the hands of our veteran leader, Sardar Patel.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao (Madras: General): Sir, I rise to congratulate the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister for his successful running of the Home Ministry during the period under review. His handling of the problem of R.S.S. satyagraha, the Akali agitation as also the Communist menace is really commendable. I want to point out only two things and they relate to corruption and bribery and the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat.

As regards corruption and black-marketing I want to say that during the last financial year there were 476 registered cases and out of them only 62 cases were disposed of. I find that the police is not doing their work properly. The public is not helping the Government in detecting cases of black-marketing and corruption. I would suggest that the Government should adopt the practice that is followed in the Customs Department. The person who gives information as regards black-marketing or corruption should be given a share in the fine collected from the convicted person. I think that if this system is followed many cases will be detected and it will help the police and the Government to a certain extent to curb black-marketing and corruption.

Another point I would submit is that the Central Secretariat Reorganisation is being done very slowly. The honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has stated in his speech that they are going to reorganise the whole secretariat within two or three months. I think this question has been before the Assembly for the last two years or more. During the war new posts were created to a large extent. In 1939 there were 10 secretaries and in 1949 there are 27: there were 10 Joint Secretaries in 1939 and 49 in 1949: as regards Deputy Secretaries the figure rose from 19 to 90 and as regards Assistant and Under Secretaries it has gone up from 40 to 248. I do not understand why there is this delay in organising the secretariat or even in reducing the strength of the secretariat. When the country was divided we filled up the vacancies created by the partition. When the country has been divided I do not know where is the need to fill up the gaps created by the people who opted to Pakistan. The Reorganisation Committee should complete its work as early as possible. Of course the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has stated that there is a shortage of man power but this shortage will not be made good by increasing the number of officers in the secretariat. I do not think that by increasing these officers in the secretariat and by paying them more than what the Pay Commission has recommended it will help our reorganisation work.

As regards retrenchment I must say that the victims have been only the men from the scheduled castes. I have got a list and out of 150 who were given notice of retrenchment from the Central P.W.D., thirty are from the scheduled castes. I am glad that the Deputy Prime Minister has been helping the scheduled castes, who are backward in almost all respects, in getting them appointments and in throwing open to them every kind of appointment. There is something wrong in the machinery.

As regards recruitment I am sorry the figures are very poor with regard to the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other services. I am sorry that the Special Recruitment Board has not been able to select even a single candidate from this unfortunate backward community. I earnestly request the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister to give special attention to the problem of helping the Scheduled Castes who have throughout been at the back of the Congress and who have been contributing their mite in getting independence.

As regards efficiency in the Secretariat I want to say something. Every Ministry has got a Standing Committee. But the Standing Committee is not given any work. The members are not trusted, nor is any scope given to them to help the Ministries. The Standing Committees meet only once or twice in the year. If the Standing Committees are given a hand in the administration, in shaping the policy of Government, I think they will be able to help the Government and they will be able to help the Ministers who are overburdened with their Department's work and with the more important problems of the day. I find that in the Secretariat they are going to create new grades, that is, Assistant Superintendents. I do not see why these new grades are created and in what way these will help the country. On the one side they are going to abolish the grade of Assistant Secretaries and on the other they are going to create a grade of Assistant Superintendents. I think by reducing the strength of officers and by increasing the strength of the Assistants and clerks the Secretariat will become more efficient than it is now.

मास्टर नन्दलाल: सभापतिजी, होम मिनिस्ट्री एक ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है कि जिसके गिर्द तमाम मिनिस्ट्रियां घूमती हैं। यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है कि जिसके हाथ में हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इंटरनैशनल मामलात के अन्दर जो कार्रवाई की उससे हिन्दुस्तान का दरजा दुनिया के सामने बढ़ा उसी तरह हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इंटरनल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जिस खूबी से काम किया उस खूबी ने हिन्दुस्तान का दरजा दूसरे मुल्कों की निगाह में बढ़ाया है। दुनिया का कोई आदमी यह गैस भी नहीं कर सकता था कि जिन सैकड़ों रियासतों को अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर छोड़ गये वह इस तरह चन्द महीनों के अन्दर ठीक हो जावेंगी। आपने उनको चन्द महीनों के अन्दर साफ कर दिया। वह हमारे लिये खुशकिस्मती है यह कोई खुशामद की बात नहीं है बल्कि सच्ची बात है कि जो लोग कांग्रेस के नेताओं को जानते हैं वह यह मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के पास इन जैसा और कोई नेता न अभी है और न आयन्दा कभी मिलेगा।

[मास्टर नन्दलाल]

लेकिन इन तमाम कार्यवाहियों के बावजूद और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ किया उसके बावजूद अवाम के अन्दर बेचैनी है और उनको मैं यह कहते हुए सुन चुका हूं कि आप राम राज्य को बनाने में नाकामयाब रहे हैं। बल्कि यहां तक कहते हुए सुना है कि 'The present government is British government plus corruption minus efficiency and discipline' मैं इस चीज़ को नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं यह सुनता आया हूं। यह अवाम का ख्याल है। सन् १९२१ में भी हमने यह सुना था जब गांधी जी ने लोगों के सामने यह रखा कि एक साल के अन्दर मैं हिन्दस्तान को स्वतंत्रता ले दूंगा अगर हिन्दुस्तान यह यह काम करे। लेकिन जनता ने काम तो किया नहीं और सन् १९२२ में यह कह दिया कि गांधी जी नाकमयाब रहे। आज भी यही हाल है कि जब हमने जनता से यह कहा कि यह जनताराज है तो जनता तो यह समझने लग गई है कि अब वह आजाद हैं, वह जो चाहें करें। इसी तरह अगर कोई आदमी मुलाज़िमत में पड़ा हुआ है तो वह अपने आपको आज़ाद समझने लग गया है। अवाम का हर एक बच्चा अपने को आजाद समझने लग गया है और यह भूल गया कि उसकी भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है। ऐसी हालत में अगर तमाम अवाम में डीमारेलाइजेशन हो जाय और नेशन की नेशन डीमारेलाइज़ड हो जाय तो मैं नहीं समझता कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर सकती है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी, सभापति जी, आज हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपनी तकरीर में यह इशारा किया कि कांग्रेसमैन भी अपने अन्दर देखें कि उनके अन्दर भी कोई चीज़ है, क्या उनके अन्दर भी यही चीज़ मौजूद है जिसके सहारे उन्होंने देश को आजादी दिलाई थी या वह उस से नीचे गिर गये हैं तो मुझे शर्म आती है। मैं समझता हूं कि अवाम का क़सूर नहीं है। अवाम तो जैसे लगाया जाय लग सकता है। लेकिन यही कांग्रेस की एक जमाअत थी जिसने अवाम का मारेल बढ़ाया था। लेकिन इसी एक जमाअत में कुछ अशख़ास सारे के सारे तो मैं नहीं कहता क्यों कि अभी भी उसमें काम करने वालों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन कुछ अशख़ास ने अपने अमल को इस जमाअत के हिसाब से गिरा दिया और इसी वजह से हमें जयपुर सैशन के अन्दर रिज़ोल्यूशन पास करना पड़ा। मैं अपने सरदार साहब की तवज्जह उस रिज़ोल्यूशन की तरफ़ दिलाऊंगा जो कि वर्किंग कमेटी की तरफ से आया था। उसमें एम० एल० एज़० का ज़िक्र था लेकिन उसमें एक तरमीम कर दी गई कि कैबिनेट का भी उसमें नाम रखा जाय। कुछ बहस के बाद वह अमैंडमेंट हट गयी लेकिन यह चीज़ क्या ज़ाहिर करती है कि एम० एल० एज़० में भी डीमारेलाइजेशन पैदा हो गया और कुछ कुछ कैबिनेट में भी यह पैदा हुआ। हम लोग डीमारेलाइज़ हो गये। लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस के सिर पर है?

अगर माफ़ किया जाय तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि इसकी ज़िम्मेदारी सिर्फ सरदार पटेल के सिर पर है और किसी पर नहीं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक यह ही शख्स ऐसा है जो हिन्दुस्तान की किश्ती को पार कर सकता है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम कर सकता है। हम लोग तो बच्चे हैं। अगर मां बाप बच्चों के सिर से तवज्जह हटा लें तो बच्चे तो खराब हो जाया ही करते हैं। सन् १९३६ में जब आप ने हुकूमतें संभालीं थीं तो आपके हाथ में उनकी लगाम थी। उस वक़्त हुकूमतें खराब नहीं हुईं, उस वक़्त एम० एल० एज० खराब नहीं हुए, कैबिनेटें खराब नहीं हुईं। उस वक़्त हाल यह था कि जिस कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर ने थोड़ी भी ग़लती की तो आप ने उसको निकाल दिया। तो मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप थोड़ी सी तवज्जह स्टेट्स से हटा कर इस काम में लगावें और थोड़ा वक़्त इस तरफ़ दें तो आप इसको अब भी ठीक कर सकते हैं। इस काम को सिर्फ आप ही कर सकते हैं और दूसरा कोई नहीं कर सकता।

इसके अलावा दूसरा ऐतराज़ मेरा यह है जैसा कि आपने भी कहा था कि यह मशीनरी हमें वरासत में मिली है अंग्रेज़ से। गांधी जी ने जिस निराले हथियार से हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद कराया वह दुनिया के सामने निराले किस्म का स्वराज्य पेश करना चाहते थे और वह था रामराज्य। वह रामराज्य के लिये जीना चाहते थे और यहां रामराज्य कायम करना चाहते थे। तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि अंग्रेज़ों की दी हुई मशीनरी से हम रामराज्य कायम कर सकते हैं? क्या आप यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि रामराज्य इस तरह से पैदा हो सकता है? क्या आप यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जिस तरह से यह डिमाक्रेसी काम कर रही है उससे रामराज्य पैदा होगा? अगर रामराज्य पैदा हो सकता है तो वह इखलाक के आधार पर पैदा हो सकता है। हमारे राष्ट्र का बाप हमें बतला गया है कि अगर रामराज्य पैदा हो सकता है तो वह करेक्टर पर हो सकता है। यह डिमाक्रेसी मैटीरीलज़्म पर चलती है। गांधीइज़्म हमको इखलाक सिखलाता है, प्रेम सिखलाता है, दुनिया के साथ मोहब्बत करना सिखलाता है। तो आप इस कांग्रेस के तरीके पर चलने से हिन्दुस्तान में रामराज्य कायम कर सकते हैं, न कि इस डिमाक्रेसी के तरीके पर चलने से। हमें यकीन है कि महात्मा गांधी के जो पैरो हैं और उनके तरीकों पर चलने वाले लीडर हैं वह इस तर्ज़ हुकूमत को बदलेंगे। यहां इस हुकूमत में इन्सानों को बदलने की ज़रूरत नहीं। आदमी तो काम करने वाले हैं, जैसे आप चाहेंगे वैसे करेंगे लेकिन तर्ज़ हुकूमत को बदलने की बहुत ज़रूरत है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Master Nand Lal (East Punjab: General): Sir, the Home Ministry is such a Ministry round which revolve all the other ministries. This is the only Ministry that has the entire power of India in its hands. I think that as the honourable the Prime Minister has by his exploits in the international matters enhanced the prestige of India in the eyes of the world, in the same way our Deputy Prime Minister so nicely handled the internal administration, that this excellence of administration has also raised the prestige and status of India in the eyes of the other countries. No one could even think that the problems of the hundreds of States, which the British left in India, would be solved in a few months time. You have squared them up within a few months. It is to our good fortune. It is not flattery. The reality is that the people, who know the Congress leaders, realise that in India the Indian National Congress has no other leader like him nor will there be in future.

But in spite of these things and in spite of all that the honourable the Prime Minister did, a great deal of restlessness pervades in the public and. I have heard the people saying that you have failed to establish Ram Rajya. But I have heard them saying even so much that, "The present Government is British Government plus corruption minus efficiency and discipline." I do not agree with this view, but I have heard it said very often. This is the opinion of the public. We heard this very opinion in 1921 when Gandhiji made a promise to the people that he would get for them independence within a year provided India was to follow a certain line of action. But the Public did not indeed follow his line of action and in 1922 proclaimed that Gandhiji has failed. Today the condition is the same. When we told the public that this is a people's Government the people have begun to think that they are quite free to do anything. They may do whatever they like. In the same way those in service also have begun to think themselves free. Every child in the public has begun to think himself free and has completely forgotten that he also has some responsibilities. In these circumstances if demoralization sets in the public and if the Nation as a whole becomes demoralized, I do not think what the Government can do. But in spite of all this, Mr. Speaker Sir, our Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister dropped a hint in his speech today that the Congressmen should also introspect and see whether they have any virtues in them; do they still have the same enthusiasm by which they secured the independence of the country or have they gone down; if so I will feel ashamed. I think that the public is not at fault. The public can bo led as desired. But it was only this organisation of Congress that had raised the morale of the public. But certain person in this organisation, I do not say all because there are still a large number of sincere workers in this organisation, but at least some persons have degraded their conduct below the standards of the organisation and for this reason only we had to pass a resolution in the Jaipur Session of the Congress I will draw the attention of our Sardar Sahib towards the resolution that had come from the Working Committee. The resolution referred to the M.L.A.'s but it was so amended as to include the name of the Cabinet also. After some discussion the amendment was rejected, but what this shows is that demoralization has set in the M.L.A.'s, and to some extent in the Cabinet also. We have become demoralized. But who is responsible for this? I may be pardoned. I would say that the responsibility lies entirely upon the head of Sardar Patel and on no one else. I know that he is the only person in the whole of India who can deliver the goods in India and can establish law and order in India. We are but babes. If the parents do take their attention off their children then the children indeed become bad. When you took up the reins of the Government in 1936 then you had them completely under your control. At that time the Governments did

not go wrong; the M.L.A.'s did not become corrupt, the Cabinets did not get spoiled. At that time whichever Minister committed some fault you removed him. I, therefore, think that if you were to shift your attention from the States for the time being and devote some of your time to this problem then you can still set it right. You and only you can do this work and no one else can do it.

As the honourable Minister also observed my second point is that this machinery has been inherited by us from the British. Gandhiji liberated India and used a novel weapon. He wanted to present to the world a new type of *Swarajya* and that was Ram Rajya. He wished to live for this Ram Rajya and wanted to establish here Ram Rajya. Do you think that we can establish Ram Rajya with the help of the machinery handed down by the British? Can you hope that Ram Rajya can be created in this way? Do you hope that Ram Rajya will be established in the manner in which this democracy is working? If Ram Rajya can be established it can only be established on the basis of morality and ethics. The father of the Nation has pointed out to us that if Ram Rajya can be established it can be established only by force of character. This Democracy works on materialism. Gandhism teaches us morality and love and teaches us to love the world. Then by following these ideals of the Congress you can establish Ram Rajya in India, and not in the way this democracy is working. I am confident that the devotees of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders who follow the Gandhian ideology will change this form of Government. Here in this Government it is not necessary to change the personnel. The persons are indeed sincere workers, they will do as you would ask them to do, but it is very necessary to change the form of the Government.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, I have heard several interesting speeches that have been made, the last of which was most important because the honourable gentleman attributes to me perhaps powers of which I have not ever dreamed—of possessing, powers of infinite capacity for taking decisions and controlling the machinery not only of the Congress, of the Government, but also of the fate of millions of people in this country.

I do not know whether he had got a vision or not, but I shall still think that his was more of a Congress platform speech than a speech in the Assembly.

I do feel that people should not assume that every virtue is confined to the particular kind of uniform that one puts on. Many vices are covered under certain kinds of dress, but it is too much to assume that all virtues are covered if you put on *Khaddar* dress. Therefore, to say that the bureaucracy or the service that has been handed over to us by the past Administration, because it does not put on a certain kind of dress must be full of evils, is a thing which has ruined this country and is going to ruin the country if we do not understand our limitations and our responsibilities. After all, we are not following the principles that Gandhiji laid down when we attribute all virtues to a particular kind of dress—in fact, it has been becoming a caste, and I must protest very strongly against Congressmen attributing all vices to people who do not adorn or imitate the dress that we, for certain reasons which we considered to be the best, have adopted.

I think it has been a habit amongst certain people unthinkingly to attribute all evils to the service. I assure you, unless you change that mentality you are not going to serve the country. Of course there are evil-minded people among the services as well as amongst us, but to condemn all because we have got a service from the foreign power which left it behind, and say that you cannot do anything unless you change this service—that idea

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is a thing which I cannot understand. As a responsible man sitting in this office, I advise young men who want to serve the country to open their mouth less wide and less often than I myself did for many many years before I learnt to open my mouth: and even now I do not know it really—when I want to speak, I tremble because I am afraid of making a slip. Any word that I would use would have considerable influence outside. Therefore, I rarely speak. But young men think that service is confined to using a platform and in oratory. That is not true. Service has no platform to defend. You must remember that our service people are not allowed to speak but many of them are worth their weight in gold and but for their service we would not have been able to achieve what we have achieved. We can achieve much more, I tell you, if we encourage them to do their duty, but if everyone who thinks himself important comes and has a dig at the service, take it from me that you cannot take work from the service. Let us have criticism, but let it be balanced criticism, criticism which would apply as well to us as to them. Therefore once again I make a plea before this House. Let the service people be criticised outside; on the floor of this House let the criticism be restrained and let it be helpful criticism. If you have any individual officer against whom you have a complaint, by all means send it to me and I will not fail to do justice in the matter. If my attention is drawn to any incident in the service anywhere, in the question of employment, promotion or favour or disfavour, you have simply to draw my attention and I assure you will not find me wanting. But I appeal to you: many of you have come in this House for the first time. Perhaps next election will give you no opportunity of coming in this House. Therefore do not enter into a competition of speech-making with the elder people who have passed many years of experience as to how to speak, when to speak and what to speak.

Now, on the question of my taking the responsibility for the Congress. The honourable gentleman thinks I can correct the Congress, and therefore it is my fault. I tell him that I am now 74 years and if the Congress entirely depends upon me that Congress is worth nothing. But I do not believe that Congress depends upon any single individual. It has many young men of ambition and strength who can even find fault with me. The Congress has a bright and good future and it has inherent strength. Let us look to ourselves and to our own shortcomings.

The first speaker who spoke was the honourable gentleman from Delhi. He has often spoken to me about the condition of Delhi, particularly the constitutional position of Delhi. Now, all of you will agree that Delhi has passed through very bad times. No city has suffered during recent years as much as Delhi. There has been a shift of population unheard of, and there are many newcomers in this City who have left their everything behind. They have either come from the Punjab or from Baluchistan, Frontier, Sind or from many other places. Some of them are full of anger, some of them have no roof, have nothing to look to. Now the population has already been doubled. It is difficult for me to conceive of a constitutional change that would tit in with the conditions of this City at the present. The only thing that I have to look to so far as Delhi is concerned is that it does not lose its reputation as the Capital City of India. Therefore it must conform to the standards of capital cities. I am afraid it is far behind at present because of this upheaval. Delhi's sanitation is abominable, is getting worse. Delhi's condition of a peaceful city is maintained to a certain extent, but occasionally we hear of theft, robbery or a dacoity which disturbs it. You heard only the other day of a lady going in a tonga whose purse was snatched

by people who were arrested from Rothak. I heard that a gang of people who were employees in the Secretariat—because they were refugees, they were employed—raided the Supply Department, pointed a revolver at the treasury clerk and took away some lakhs of rupees.

This is the condition in which Delhi is, and if you ask me to have a constitutional set up under which Delhi will have a normal constitution, I find it difficult, really. Therefore, have patience. I advise you to keep a little more patient, till the Constituent Assembly is able to deal with this question. It is not far now when the Constituent Assembly will finalise its job.

You will remember that I introduced this Advisory Council, after my coming here, Before that there was nothing. I introduced the Advisory Council for Delhi and Ajmer, for both cities practically go side by side. One is a capital city and the other harbours the ambition of being the capital city of Rajasthan. Whether that is possible or not. I do not know. But I do know this that capital cities have capital responsibilities, and their citizens also have capital responsibilities. The citizens of Delhi at present need much training about their responsibilities. You see stalls growing up everywhere in Delhi. You never saw stalls on foot-paths in New Delhi. You never had flies moving about over you. New Delhi is fast becoming uninhabitable. But the Refugee Minister, if he wants to remove any stall-keeper will have a crowd of people at his door; if he does not listen, then they will go to the Prime Minister, or to the Deputy Prime Minister or to some other Minister. The police are in a fix, between the devil and the deep sea. If they want to help the Refugee Minister, they will come into trouble. It is not an easy situation. And Delhi, you see, has a double advantage so far as the legislatures are concerned, I mean as far as the representatives of Delhi in this House are concerned. They can represent the province in all matters and they can represent the Central Government also. They have got a double advantage. People of no other part of the country have such a double capacity as these gentlemen have.

Now, the only place in India where you may say there is Ram Raj is Coorg, where there is no complaint, nothing. Even if there is no constitution, they do not complain. Their Commissioner retires practically with death. Even after his death, they do not complain. Some retired officer from Madras is made the Commissioner there and he lives there and as long as he lives, he is the Commissioner. There is no theft, there is no robbery, no crime. They drink merrily and are happy. My friend Mr. Modi, I think, would like to go and live there.

Now, so far as Delhi is concerned, I can ask the Commissioner to hold more meetings, and give more weight to the advice given by the Advisory Committee. But I would advise the Advisory Committee not to waste their time on their allowances and things of that kind.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: It has never done so.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Along with Delhi goes the question of Ajmer, and my friend Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal who is the sole representative of Ajmer says several Congress Committees have passed resolutions for the merger of Ajmer into Rajasthan. Now, Congress Committees were never expected, after so long a period of struggle for liberty, to learn the lesson of going under Indian Princes, after attaining liberty, and to merge free areas of the country into their territories. This seems to be a new lesson they have learnt after so much sacrifice. But I feel hesitation in persuading

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the Government of India to accept that position. Therefore, I have to say, for God's sake, wait a little. Let me see how Rajasthan and the new set-up there which is called Greater Rajasthan, and its machine, function. I have to say so, because it is not an easy thing. Greater Rajasthan is unknown in the history of India. We have seen bits of Rajasthan all over in history, but this kind of Rajasthan is a new experiment. It imposes a heavy responsibility on those who put their hand to it, and the people and the princes will watch with considerable anxiety how that machine functions, and how the people who will get power will discharge their heavy responsibilities. If you are interested, you can see some of the Rajasthan papers. They have already begun to attack me, and to dub me as a fascist, because I do not listen to them as easily as they expect. They expect that a particular place should be the capital, they expect that a certain city should be inside Rajasthan. They expect me to agree to what they say; otherwise I am either a fascist or I do not know what word they would coin for me. But Rajasthan you must agree—and not only Rajasthan, but many States,—had no democratic set-up before and had no experience. Many of our young friends ask, "What are the Provinces doing, and what are we doing at the Centre?" Many such ideas come into their heads. They think they have nothing to learn and everything to teach. But those who take on heavy responsibilities have much to think and much to consider before they can consider merger of free areas. Therefore, I would advise Mr. Mukut Bihari Lal and his friends to wait and see, and also help us in seeing that the machinery of Rajasthan functions effectively and for the interest of the people of Rajasthan, so that, then we can put in Ajmer or even any other area he wishes to be put in. My idea is to carve out as few provinces or units as possible and amalgamate as much of India as possible with neighbouring areas so that the whole of India may in future, for centuries to come, be a strong and powerful country in the world.

Now, the other question referred to was by my friend Pandit Kunzru. He has complained about discriminative treatment between the Communists and the R.S.S. I would assure him that it is not for the love or the hatred of either of the one or the two that we have made any discrimination. It is not easy for us to disclose in matters of law and order and to lay down our cards on the table, as to what we shall do in the future and why we have adopted a particular course in a particular case. I can tell him this, that I dislike the policy of the R.S.S. much more in once sense, that they should pervert the mind of immature youths. If only you can, help me in this—in persuading R.S.S. leaders not to commit this mistake of persuading the children of tender age to disown their own parents. When children are arrested for making ugly demonstrations, and the parents come and stand security, the children say, "They are not our parents". Is that the way Indian culture is to be taught to the rising generation? Therefore, I feel considerable sympathy for the young men whom I have to arrest at that tender age, and I try my best to persuade them.

But some how or other the secret pledges that they take or they are made to take, come in the way of these people and they refuse to listen.

Now, so far as the Communists are concerned, I do not know whether my honourable friend is aware or not, but, that organization is already declared illegal in Bengal for a long time now. (*Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru*: 'Yes, I know it.') When the Prime Minister said that our policy is as far as possible to make individual arrests, it is not particularly with Communists alone; if our purpose can be served by individual arrests, we do not touch the organization,

but if the organizations make it impossible for us to deal with them individually, then we are forced to take action. So far as the Communists are concerned, we feel that for the present we are able to deal with them by individual arrests and, therefore, we will not touch their organization, if we think it unnecessary. But if I feel it will be necessary, we will have no hesitation in declaring the whole organization illegal. Trust to our discretion, but do not think that we have a soft corner for them and we are hard on the R.S.S. people. To me Indians of any party or any organization are equal, so far as the machinery of law and order is concerned, it will function uniformly with the same respect, with the same regard, with the same fairness. Whenever I have to use this machine, I remember that I was in jail for ten years and the Prime Minister also has been in jail for many years. We know what it is. We know what we feel within the walls inspite of the facilities that we had. Therefore, when we put people in jail, we pass sleepless nights, but when we see that keeping them ont will jeopardise the security and the safety of our country and there is a danger of losing what we have gained by immense sacrifice, then we have no other way left. Even now after putting them in jail, I am putting my best efforts to get them out of jail, if I can persuade them.

Another point that he has raised is about the *Rakshia Dhal* in the U. P. Our friend Mr. Saksena has explained the objectives of the *Rakshal Dhal*. Government does not allow any private army to function in this country, but so far as the Provincial Governments are concerned, they have openly and with the concurrence guidance and advice and perhaps with the help of the Centre started what is called the Home Guards, in other words called the *Pranthia Rakshia Dhal* and by whatever name you call it. It is admitted on all hands and by those who have seen it that it is a very useful thing and it perhaps saves young people from going astray. They are being trained to be of help, of social service to the people in the villages in time of stress, in time of floods, famine, epidemic, distress or other accidents as well as of saving the people against attacks from robbers, dacoits and other people. The object is landable and if there are defects, if is, of course, up to us to point out to the Provincial Governments the defects that may be remedied, but if the institution is good then it is worth encouraging. It is not in one province, but in several provinces that these Home Guard institutions have been started. It is in C. P., in Bombay and other places also, but if my honourable friend will point out that there is any danger in it, we shall certainly consider and see that no dangers come from such organizations that have been brought up by us.

Then there is another point which he raised and that is about the Central Intelligence Bureau. So far as this Department is concerned, I wish to inform the House that its functions are not of taking the responsibility over investigation. Its functions are simply to gather all possible intelligence or information. The Central Government get a lot of information from all over the country, in the States and even from outside and in the formation of its policy regarding law and order, it gets considerable help from the Central Intelligence. It supplies information also to the Provinces in order that they may be warned or be kept prepared; they have got their own intelligence also. We co-operate with the provinces and the provinces co-operate with us and we have a co-ordinated policy. The head of the Central Intelligence went to England this year for about 3 or 4 weeks and he had his experience there; he got his information from there, whatever he wants to do. It is our idea to send him to America also, but I do not think it is advisable to send people at the lower level to outside countries. Therefore, unless we expand the functions of the present Intelligence Department, we must at present be content with the present situation. The Intelligence Department was a

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closed chapter so far as Indians were concerned. Even when I took charge, not only my own past record, but the records of every Congressmen were destroyed, before I took office. I wanted to see my own picture of what they thought of me, but I could not find it. So also their own actions in the past as to how they managed secret things, they would not allow us to see, and particularly the Political Department of the Government of India, we cannot find its very existence in our records. It functioned for so many years over one third of India. Its very existence cannot be traced and there is no Political Department here. So we have to go on from a scratch, so far as the Intelligence Department is concerned, but you will be surprised to learn that our people when put to trial and given opportunities rise up to the highest level.

Now my honourable friend speaking about the question of the *Akalis* raised certain questions and attributed certain actions to the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. I can assure him that on not a single occasion he could take any action without consulting me and that I had not allowed any order to be passed by him except with my concurrence. When he wrote that letter, it was written under my direction and it was seen by me word for word. The *Akalis*, I must say wanted to be too clever for us and they thought they were clever lawyers, but we with a little clever commonsense could not be deceived, and therefore, by the time Master Tara Singh came here in the train, at a certain distance, there was a complete proof of his determination to defy the order of not holding the Conference in Delhi. In the train itself, slogans were used and he was ordered to be arrested and that was also when the final order was taken from me. There was no scope left for us. So in all the correspondence where he finds any trickery, it was the trickery on the other side and in which we could not be taken in. Therefore, I would appeal to them that if they want to create trouble, let them give fair trouble; we will meet it.

But the use of Gurudwaras or religious places as a clock for putting the Government in the wrong, we shall not allow. Therefore, my officers in Delhi in this matter are not to be blamed. I assure them that if any blame attaches to it, it must fall on me. They have not done anything
4 P. M. without consulting me. In future also I will not allow them to do anything towards any organisation without consulting me. My shoulders must be broad enough to take the burden of my such action. It was not an easy action. To take Master Tara Singh and put him in jail is not a small thing because he is a life-long friend and comrade, he has made many sacrifices; he has suffered much; he is an acknowledged leader of a particular class of people who have suffered much and who are brave. But if I were to do the same thing that he did, I will pass the order for my own arrest. That is all. I would appeal to my friends the Sikhs and I would congratulate them for the restraint they have shown. I would congratulate my colleague who issued a statement giving the correct lead. Let there not be any impression in their minds that they will be able, by challenging the Government in any manner, to get his release. No man in jail under this Government will be able to get his release by challenging the authority of Government, because this is not a foreign Government. It has the will of the people behind it. I would not be worth my salt if I sit here with any hesitation in my mind about the public support behind me.

Now, Mr. Sen raised the question of prison reform. It is a good thing to do no doubt. I can assure him that those who have been in prison have greater experience of what prison life is than a man who has passed his life on the Judicial Bench can ever have. The conditions of the prisoners are never out of our minds. The House must be aware that in Bombay the Government have taken an elaborate step in this matter. They are under-

taking prison reform on an extensive scale, on a revoluntionary scale. The other Provinces have already appointed committees to enquire into his question. It is not as easy as it is supposed to be. Now Mr. Sen wants us to open a central school for training warders, jailers and other officers. Well, I have done much in this direction. It is a difficult thing. I have experience of a friend who was a jailer under whose charge I was. Once I asked him whether he knew all the prisoners and he said 'Yes'. What crime have they committed, I asked him. He said that they had committed the crime of being detected and added: "Well, we have not been detected. That is the only difference between the persons who are out and the persons who are in." So, even the jail officers will be out till they are detected. Once they are detected they will be in jail. That is the only difference. It is difficult to start schools of all kinds and all at the same time. So if we have patience we can see that everything is done in good time.

I think most of the points that have been raised have been disposed of by me. But, if anything remains I will request honourable Members to write to me and I will explain.

Mr. Speaker: First I shall dispose of the cut motions. May I know what the intention of the honourable Mover is?

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: With the permission of the House I would like to withdraw the first motion which relates to the policy followed by Government with regard to subversive organisations in the country. But I would like the other motion to be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: Has the honourable Member leave of the House to withdraw his first cut motion relating to the policy of Government with regard to subversive organisations in the country?

Honourable Members: Yes.

The cut motion was, by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs.100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,55,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54, 97,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,64,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Police'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.7,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Census'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,85,73,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Delhi'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,71,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,21,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Next I place before the House the Demands in respect of the Ministry of States:

DEMAND NO. 27.—MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 89.—RELATIONS WITH INDIAN STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,29,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Relations with Indian States'."

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister of Home Affairs and the States): So far as the Ministry of States is concerned its policy has met with almost universal approval and therefore I need not take the time of the House and prevent honourable Members from utilising the time for stating their views. I would like rather to hear them than give my own views at this stage.

What I have to say I have already said in the Review already circulated and in the White Paper about the States. Therefore I need not say anything on the subject at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: If the honourable Minister proposes to reply we may have a few minutes for the purpose towards the end. We may hold the sittings if necessary for 15 or 20 minutes after 5 P.M.

I suggest to honourable Members that the time limit may be shorter than ten minutes. It may be about 7 minutes.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar).]

Dr. Y. S. Parmar (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, it is a privilege to be allowed to speak on the Budget relating to the Ministry of States. If there is one Ministry which has enhanced the reputation of this country all over the world, it is the Ministry of States, which has handled the matter of the States in a very short period. When India was partitioned in 1947, the country was partitioned not only just in two bodies—India and Pakistan—but 562 other Pakistans had been created by the British to be left over as a legacy, to be dealt with by the Indian Government. But we find that within a short period of one year all this balkanisation which the foreigner had tried to bring about in this country had been frustrated and that it did not last even a couple of months. We are happy today that all the States in India have been either merged into the provinces or formed into Groups, Unions or independent States, which are now a part and parcel of the great Indian Union. It is an achievement worthy of any nation and for this credit must go to our worthy Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

At certain stages voices were heard that Hitlerian methods were used to make the princes part with power or that undue influence was exercised over them. We as the representatives of the people of the States feel that not only was there no question of undue influence, but the States Ministry has, in fact, due to the intervention of our great leader, saved many an ugly position for the princes in this country and a happy relationship has been brought about under his leadership and by his wisdom.

The one task which now awaits us after this integration is that constitutionally the States Unions should stand on a par with the provinces. This is an objective which has been before us for all these months and the reactions of the people of the States were conveyed to the States Ministry a couple of months ago. We feel, Sir, that this step should be hurried up. Of course, a committee consisting of representatives of Indian States and other eminent constitutionalists has been appointed to look into this matter and I hope that after their report is received, this matter will be taken up in hand speedily.

In this connection, we have only to mention that it is not our intention or demand that any covenants or agreements which the Indian Government has drawn up with the princes should not be honoured, but when the constitution is drawn up, it should not vary with the constitutions in the other provinces of India, it should be absolutely on a par with the rest of the country.

In the same connection, we will have to consider the separate armies which the Indian States have kept. It is high time that these Indian States Forces

[Dr. Y. S. Parmar]

are integrated with the rest of the Indian Army. Some of them were used for specially reactionary purposes and I hope the honourable Minister is aware of them. They have been playing a specially reactionary role and with the integration of the States with the rest of the country some thing has changed, but all the same it has become necessary that there should be absolute absorption of the States Forces into the Indian Army and as far as possible the present personnel should be changed from the places where they were located to other parts of the country.

A word about the Advisory Councils which have been given only to areas which have been taken under Central Administration. The feeling is that their functioning is not at all satisfactory. Their powers should be enhanced as the honourable Minister has already suggested; otherwise, it will become difficult especially without the representatives of popular organisations to carry on with the administration. Not only is there no association, it may be surprising to know that instructions have been issued that members of the public services should not even approach members of the Advisory Council. That is certainly a situation which I believe the Government does not want. We the popular representatives are there, we only want to improve their lot and also to imbibe the spirit in which they would be able to do their duty more efficiently.

I might say a word about one small State which has been disturbing the States peoples' minds, and that was the small State of Bilaspur. But I am glad to find in the morning's paper that that State too has been covered by the States Ministry and we can expect happy relations there as well.

A word about Himachal Pradesh and I shall have finished. I am glad to find in the report that the matter of development of communications is in the minds of the Ministry. It is a matter which is very dear to us, for we can go ahead, we can improve and build the province of our dreams only when there are roads and communications. Only then can our mines and minerals, forests and forest products etc. can be explored and exploited, so that all the money would be sent to Government in the form of returns. I am glad that this point has already been noted.

I will finish with this word, that the people of the States are glad that they have merged into the Centre, that they have integrated into the provinces. They have no regrets whatsoever for the action which they have taken, which they took after long deliberation. They are confident of playing an important role in the things to come, so that they can make this country happy, prosperous and strong.

Shri V. Ramaiah (Madras States): Sir, the honourable Minister has left his policy and his work to us for comment without a speech. Coming from one of the merged States, I was particularly interested to meet all the representatives from the merged States in this Assembly. I had talks with them many times and I found that they all a bit dissatisfied with the arrangements they got from the time of the merger and the administration they are having today has created a little dissatisfaction. Representing Pudukottah, one of the merged South Indian States, I know that people are not satisfied with the present arrangements of just dragging on the administration without any definite decision as to what the State will be. I hope and I appeal to the honourable Minister to take steps to come to a final decision. I trust that in coming to that decision, he will take the wishes of the people and decide the future set-up accordingly.

Sitting here for the last few weeks, I find that everyone has been talking something against the permanent services. I have come into contact with the States Ministry, especially with the Political Adviser of that particular Ministry, and I definitely feel that he has done a great service by bringing the whole policy to a great success. I wish all the Secretaries take up the lead that he has given by going out of the way to do things for the benefit of the people which they are convinced will be the best.

Sir, to meet the discontentment of the merged States, I wish the honourable Minister appoints a small committee from the representatives of these States to go into the matter and to point out how best a solution can be found to their difficulties

Further, Sir, these States have had a certain pattern of Government for hundreds of years, and all of a sudden they have been forced into a Government of another pattern which they are unable to understand or carry on with at once. So if some time is given to them to come into this pattern and familiarise themselves with the new type of administration which they have been given, I feel much benefit will come to them.

سردار بھوپیندر سنگھ مان : صاحب صدر! میں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک سارے ہندوستان کا تعلق ہے ہمارے ڈپٹی پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے تمام ریاستوں کو اکٹھا کرکے ہندوستان کی یک جہتی کو قائم رکھا ہے - اور اس طرح ہندوستان سے جاتے وقت کی انگریزوں کی اس چال کو نکما کر دیا جس کے ذریعہ سے وہ چاہتے تھے کہ پارٹیشن (Partition) کے بعد اور فرقہ‌دارانہ فسادات کے بعد ہندوستان چھوٹی چھوٹی ریاستوں کے جزیروں میں تقسیم ہو جائے اور ہمیشہ کے لئے کمزور ہو جائے - باقی سارے ہندوستان میں بڑا شاندار کام ہوا ہے - مگر مجھے شکایت ہے کہ جہاں تک ایسٹ پنجاب کا تعلق ہے وہاں اس حکمت عملی کے ساتھ کام نہیں لیا گیا ہے - ایسٹ پنجاب ایک لٹا ہوا صوبہ ہے - اس کی بہترین زمین اور بہترین سڑکیں پاکستان میں رہ گئی ہیں - سرحد پر ہونے کے باعث اور بھی تقاضہ ہے کہ اسے مضبوط بنایا جائے - لیکن پنجاب کے عین درمیان میں ریاستیں ہیں جن کے اوپر گرد ایسٹ پنجاب کا علاقہ ہے - قدرتی طور پر یہ توقع ہونی چاہیئے تھی کہ ان ریاستوں کو صوبے کے ساتھ مرج (Merge) کیا جاتا - خاص طور پر اس بات کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ اور بھی ضروری تھا کہ یہ صوبہ سرحد پر واقع ہے اور اسے مضبوط بنایا جائے - مگر ایسا نہیں کیا گیا - جو رپورٹ اڑیسہ کی اسٹیٹس (states) کے متعلق ہے اس کے صفحہ ۵ پر اڑیسہ کی اسٹیٹس (states) کے بارے میں یہ رائے دی ہوئی ہے :—

"The problem of integration was first faced in Orissa, where the States formed scattered bits of territory not linked to each other and with no geographical continuity. These States had therefore no future except that of merger with the provinces."

اس اصول کو جہاں تک پنجاب اور اگلی ریاستوں کا تعلق ہے مد نظر نہیں رکھا گیا - ایسے علاقے ریاستوں سے ملا دئے گئے ہیں جن کا ریاستوں سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - پٹیالہ اور کپورتھلہ کے درمیان جالندھر اور لدھیانہ ہیں - اُن کا ان ریاستوں سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - لیکن ان کو ان میں جوڑ دیا گیا ہے - دادری اور نارنول وہتک اور گوڑگاؤں کے نزدیک ہیں ان کا پٹیالہ سے کوئی رشتہ نہیں ہے لیکن ان کو بھی پٹیالہ کے

[سردار بھوپندو سنگھ مان]

ساتھ جوڑ دیا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طریقے سے پنجاب کے ساتھ بے انصافی کی گئی ہے - بروڈہ کی ریاست کو جس کی آبادی تیس لاکھ ہے بمبئی کے ساتھ ملا دیا گیا ہے - اگر ان ریاستوں کو بھی اسی طرح پنجاب میں مرج کر دیا جاتا تو ایک مضبوط یونٹ (unit) بن جاتا - اگر ان ریاستوں کے بجٹ کو دیکھا جائے تو ان کو زیادہ تر روپیہ ڈسٹلریز (distilleries) سے ملتا ہے - کئی دفعہ میں سوچتا ہوں وہ یہ پٹیالہ یونین ہے یا الکوحل (alchohol) یونین ہے - تمام پٹیالہ یونین میں اتنی ڈسٹلریز ہیں کہ سارے یو- پی- (U.P.) یا ایسٹ پنجاب کے صوبے میں نہیں ہیں - ان ریاستوں کے بجٹ کا بڑا حصہ شراب سے آتا ہے -

اس کے علاوہ جب تک یہ یونین نہیں بنا تھا - تب تک ان ریاستوں کے دو نمائندے اسمبلی میں بھیجا کرتے تھے - لیکن یہ یونین بن جانے کے بعد وہ نمائندے بھی نہیں رہے ہیں - نابھہ ، فرید کوٹ اور کپورتھلہ کا ایک نمائندہ آیا کرتا تھا - لیکن پٹیالہ ریاستوں کا یونین بن جانے کے بعد وہ حق بھی چھین لیا گیا ہے -

ہمیں یقین دلایا گیا تھا کہ جب وزارت بنائی جائے گی تو تمام پارٹیوں کی وزارت بنائی جائیگی - لیکن یہ تمام چیزیں غلط ثابت ہوئیں - یہ واقع ہے کہ تین چار وزیر جن کا کہ کانگریس کے ساتھ تعلق تھا وہ براہ راست لے لئے گئے - ایسی چیزیں کبھی کبھی انگریزوں اور کانگریس کے بیچ چلا کرتی تھیں - لیکن ہم اسے نا پسند کرتے تھے - انہیں چیزوں کو پٹیالہ میں لایا گیا ہے - اور یہ پٹیالہ کانگریس کے یونیٹی میں ریزولیشن (unanimous resolution) کے خلاف کیا گیا ہے - دوسری پارٹی جماں اکالی دل کی ہے - وہ بھی اس کے خلاف ہے - تیسری پارٹی راجا صاحب کی ہے - ان کے چچا وزیراعظم ہیں - ایک ایسی وزارت بنا دی گئی ہے کہ پٹیالہ کے مہاراج کو ایک ریاست کے راجا کے بجائے آٹھ ریاستوں کا بادشاہ بنا دیا ہے - اس کے متعلق سوال بھی ہمارے سامنے آئے ہیں - اسٹیٹ منسٹر صاحب نے جواب دیا تھا کہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ راج پرمکھ ایسٹ پنجاب کے صوبے کی سیاست میں دخل دیتے ہیں - کیونکہ وہ سکھوں کے نمائندے ہونے کا خواب دیکھا کرتے ہیں - ساتھ ہی انہوں نے یہ بھی شکایت کی کہ پنجاب کے وزیر بھی ان کی ریاست میں دخل دیتے ہیں - میرا خیال ہے کہ دونوں طرف سے ایک دوسرے کے معاملات میں دخل دیا جاتا ہے - اس لئے اگر کوئی ایسی صورت نکالی جائے کہ دونوں کے درمیان کوئی حد نہ رہے تو زیادہ اچھا ہوگا - راج پرمکھ کی حیثیت ایک گورنر کی سی ہے - اور گورنر کو کسی سیاست میں دخل دینے کا حق نہیں ہے - راج پرمکھ دس ہزار روپیہ

پنتھک (Panthik) دربار کو دیتے ہیں اور تمام پنجاب کی سیاست میں دلچسپی لیتے ہیں - بلکہ پنجاب کی وزارت کے جوڑ توڑ میں بھی حصہ لیتے ہیں - یہ کہنا کافی نہیں ہے کہ پنجاب کے وزیر بھی ان کی ریاست میں دخل دیتے ہیں - وہ تو سیاسی پارٹیوں کے نمائندے ہیں اور ان کو پورا اختیار ہے کہ وہ سیاسی میدان کے اندر پورا دخل دے سکتے ہیں - میں اس میں قطعی طور پر شک نہیں رکھتا کہ کوہستان - کاندی - نارنول اور پہاڑی علاقوں میں جو کہ پٹھانہ کے سانھ جغرافیائی طور پر کوئی تعلق نہیں رکھتے - یہ انصافی کی گئی ہے - میرے دل میں رتی بھر بھی شک نہیں ہے کہ اگر آج پلیبی سائٹ (plebiscite) لیا جائے تو ۹۹ فی صدی لوگ پٹھانہ کے حق میں ووٹ نہیں دیں گے - لیکن ان کو ایسا کرنے کا حق نہیں دیا گیا ہے -

میں اسٹیٹس منسٹری کو جہاں اور جگہ پر مبارکباد دیتا ہوں وہاں اس کی توجہ میں نہایت اہم مسئلہ کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پٹیالہ اسٹیٹس یونین ایک کمیونل (communal) اور فیوڈل ری ایکشن (feudal reaction) کا قلعہ بن چکا ہے اور جب تک آپ پنجاب کو کنسالیڈیٹ (consolidate) کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کریںگے اس وقت تک کوئی راستہ نہیں نکل سکتا کہ پنجاب اور پٹیالہ اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو سکیں - آپ پنجاب کو دارالخلافہ بنانے کے لئے تیس کروڑ روپیہ شائد دیتا ہے - پنجاب کا صوبہ سرحد پر واقع ہے - اس کی اسٹریٹجک (strategic) پوزیشن (position) ہے- اور یہ صوبہ لٹتا ہوا ہے - اس کو نیا دارالخلافہ بنانا ہے - اگر یہاں کمیونل (communal) اور فیوڈل ری ایکشن (feudal reaction) رہا تو خیال کیجئے کہ یہ کتنا بڑا بوجھ ہوگا - ان تمام چیزوں کا حل میں ایک ہی صورت میں دیکھتا ہوں - اور وہ وہی ہے جو کہ ایسے کی ریاستوں کے لئے کام میں لایا گیا ہے - اسی طریقے کو ایسٹ پنجاب میں کام میں لایا جاوے -

(English translation of the above speech)

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man (East Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I congratulate the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister that he has, as far as the whole of India is concerned, maintained the unity of India by merging all the native states; and has in this way rendered ineffective those schemes of the British with which they hoped India after partition and communal disturbances to become divided up into very very small groups of states and thus to become a weak nation for ever. In the rest of India splendid work has been done. But I have a complaint to make that, as far as East Punjab is concerned, the same factfulness has not been made use of. East Punjab is a plundered province. Her best lands and best roads have fallen to the share of Pakistan. Being a frontier province it is still more necessary to make her strong. But in the very centre of the Punjab are situated some states, on all sides of which lies the territory of the Punjab Province. Naturally it should have been anticipated that these states were merged with the Province. Particularly taking into consideration the fact that this Province is situated on the frontier

[Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man]

and has got to be strengthened, it was still more essential to do so. But this was not done On page 5 of the report on Orissa States the following recommendation has been made about the Orissa States:

"The problem of integration was first faced in Orissa, where the states formed scattered bits of territory not linked to each other and with no geographical continuity. These states had therefore no future except that of merger with the provinces."

As far as the Punjab and the states in the Punjab are concerned this principle was not kept in view. Such territories, that have no connection at all with the states, have been merged with the states. Between the states of Patiala and Kapurthala lie Jullundur and Ludhiana. They have no connection at all with these states. But they have been attached to them. Dadri and Narnaul are situated near Rohtak and Gurgaon, they have no connection whatsoever with Patiala, but they also have been attached with the Patiala State. I think that in this way grave injustice has been done to the Punjab. Baroda, which has a population of 30 lacs, has been merged in the Bombay Presidency. Had these states also been merged in the same way with the Punjab then a strong unit would have been formed. If the Budgets of these states be examined then they get a major part of their income from the distillaries. At times I begin to think whether this is Patiala Union or else an alcohol union. The Union of Patiala has so many distillaries that they far exceed in number to those in U. P. or East Punjab. A greater portion of the budgetted income of these states comes from wine.

Besides this, so long this Union was not formed two representatives of these states used to sit in the Assembly, but after the formation of this Union these two representatives have ceased to be members. Nabha, Faridkot and Kapurthala used to send one representative each. But after the formation of the Patiala States Union they have been deprived of this right.

We were made to believe that when Ministry will be formed, an all-party ministry would be constituted. But all these things proved wrong. It is a fact that 3 or 4 ministers, who were in some way connected with the Congress, have directly been taken into the ministry. Such things sometimes used to take place between the British and the Congress, but we used to disapprove them. The same have been introduced in Patiala and all this has been done against the unanimous resolution of the Patiala State Congress. The other party there is of the Akali Dal. That party also is opposed to this. The third party is of the Maharaja himself. His uncle is the Prime Minister. Such a ministry has been set up that the Maharaja of Patiala, instead of being the ruler of one state, has been made the ruler of eight states. In this connection certain questions have also come before us. The honourable the States Minister had given a reply that there is no doubt about the fact that the Rajpramukh does interfere in the politics of the Province, because he always dreams of becoming the sole representative of the Sikhs. In addition to this he has lodged this complaint that the Ministers of the Punjab also interfere in the matters of the state. I think that from both the sides interference is being made in one another's matters. Therefore if some such means be found out that there may not remain any limitations between the two then it would be far better. The Rajpramukh has the status of a Governor, and the Governor is not authorized to make interference in any party politics. The Rajpramukh donates Rs. 10,000 to the Panthik Darbar and takes an active interest in the party politics of the whole of the Punjab, not only this, but he takes an active part in the shuffling and reshuffling of the Punjab Ministry. The explanation, that the Ministers of the Punjab also make interference in the matters of the state, is not enough. They are the representatives of political

parties and they have full authority to make any interference they like in the political field. I do not in the least doubt that injustice has been done towards Dadri, Narnaul, and the hill tracts of the Punjab, which have no geographical connection whatsoever with Patiala. I have not even an iota of doubt in my mind that if a plebiscite is taken today then 99 per cent. of the people will not vote in favour of Patiala. But they have not been given this right.

Besides congratulating the States Ministry in other matters I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry towards this most important fact that the Patiala States Union has developed into a citadel of communal and feudal reaction, and so long you would not try to consolidate the Punjab till then no ways and means could be devised whereby the Punjab and Patiala may be able to stand on their legs. Perhaps you have given three crores of rupees to the Punjab for the new capital. The Province of the Punjab lies on the frontier. It enjoys a strategic position and in addition to this it is a devastated province. It has to build the new capital. If communal and feudal reaction were to persist here, consider what a heavy burden this would be. I see the solution of all these ills in one way only, and that is the same that has been resorted to in the case of the Orissa States. The same procedure may be adopted in East Punjab also.

Shri B. N. Munavalli (Bombay States): Sir, I rise to congratulate the honourable Minister for States for the gigantic achievement he has turned out within a period of 18 months. If we remind ourselves of the days, about 18 months ago, we can see that there were 562 bits of administrative units and the area of these states was about 45 per cent of the Indian Union, with a population of 93 millions. Fortunately, by the work and assiduous efforts of the honourable Minister, many of the states have been merged; he has brought many of them into unions; and only three bigger states remain. Of these three bigger states also, I have read in the papers, that Travancore and Cochin are going to be amalgamated into a union. The only question that remains is about Mysore. Even as regards Mysore some efforts are being made by the leaders of Mysore along with the leaders of Karnatak. It is a happy news to hear that a negotiating committee, appointed by the All Mysore Congress Committee has been touring since 9th March and it will complete its tour in Karnatak by the 18th that is tomorrow. They are touring in order to explore the ways and means of how they can combine together and form a union of Karnatak as an administrative unit. On account of the merger of many states the area of many of the provinces has become unwieldy for administrative purposes. Under these circumstances the bigger provinces should be divided and homogenious units be formed, so that proper limited provinces will come into existence. In this connection I may bring to the notice of the honourable Minister that the Kannadigas, whose area was divided into so many bits, had cherished for a long time a desire to have the unification of Karnatak and this is the time when the Honourable Minister of states can help them to fulfil their desired object by unification of the Karnatak and thus having a separate province of Karnatak.

As regards the grievances of the people of the merged areas they are bound to be there, because even when there were states there were the grievances. After the merger also the grievances are bound to be there. But they should not be allowed to accumulate. I want to draw the attention of the Government to one thing and it is that in the states the assessment is higher. They have been made to pay the local cess which is higher in the other territory, so that the people in the merged states shall have to pay inordinately higher cess. This point may be taken note of to get it remedied.

[Shri B. N. Muniyahi]

There are other grievances too. The weaving class of people have a grievance that they are not given a proper quota of yarn. All these things can be remedied if there be representation for these people. In the Deccan States which have been merged, those people have neither an Advisory Board nor have they got any representation in the legislature. Anyhow by the amendment of Section 290A of the Government of India Act 1935 a provision has been made to give representation to such areas. I therefore request that as early as possible, these areas should be represented in the local and Provincial legislatures.

Last year I had brought to the notice of the Government that many people who in the movement for establishing responsible government, had lost their property. Their properties should be restored to them. The honourable Mr. Gadgil replied for the States' Ministry and said that he would look into the matter. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done, up till now. I therefore urge the Government that the properties of the sufferers in the movement should be restored to them.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo (Madhya Bharat): Sir, at the very outset I offer my most respectful congratulations to the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister for his grand achievement in consolidating the Indian States. In the history of the world no single person has, in such a short period, achieved such a great result of consolidating a country which was broken and torn off into bits by a foreign government. He has done this with a view to enabling this country to achieve its own old cultural heritage and establish its political prestige in the eyes of the world. As a matter of fact, this single achievement of our honourable the Deputy Prime Minister is such that it justifies the confidence of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. And there is no other country in the world that has with truth and non-violence brought about a change in the hearts of its princes and thus brought about a bloodless revolution by unifying the country.

Here not with a view of complaining or criticising but in a spirit of only putting before the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister for his consideration, I would like to mention certain things. It is mentioned in the Report on the working of the States Ministry before us that a Committee has been appointed to look into the financial integration of the States as well, and it is expected that the Committee will submit its report by the end of April. But we have to fight inflation. Income-tax is already in force in the Indian provinces. And if something is not done in the States as well I am afraid inflation will not be fought adequately and efficiently in the country because some of the capitalists will divert their capital from the provinces to the Indian States. I am fully aware that the States Ministry is moving in this direction, but I would submit to the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister that if this thing is taken up at an earlier stage it will serve the purpose of the Government in dealing with inflation.

Another matter on which I am quite certain that the House will agree with me is that the Indian States, whether they are States Unions or separate State Units, must be brought on par with the Provinces in all respects. There are certain people who say that the States should not be brought on par with the Provinces in certain respects. But I feel and feel strongly, that there is no other go-out for us than to bring the States on par with the Provinces in every respect, whether it is in respect of Federal finance or taxation. It is a matter for gratification that in the revised Covenants it has been mentioned that all subjects have been acceded to, to the Indian Union except the matters of taxation. I would submit that even that should also be considered. We

feel that unless that is done the whole economic structure of the country cannot be brought on a sound basis, and for that purpose it must be considered. In that regard my suggestion is this. It is mentioned in the Covenants that there shall be separate Constituent Assemblies for all the Units. I submit that that provision should be deleted and whatever constitution is drawn up by the Constituent Assembly of India for provinces should be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the State Units as well. I do not know the constitutional difficulties facing the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. We have complete faith and complete trust in his sagacity, wisdom and statesmanship. We have firm faith in him and I expect that he will do whatever is necessary in this respect.

One word about the Indian States forces. The armed forces in Indian States should be absorbed into the Indian Union forces. Even in the regime of the British Government the Indian States used to feed the Indian Army. We had the famous Rajputana Rifles. The men used to come from the Indian States. Similarly, many of the Mahrattas from the south used to come from the Kolhapur State. So there is no question of any distinction between the worth of a man coming from one area and another. When our national government has already abolished the class distinction I hope that our people from the Indian States Armed Forces, if they are given the same facilities and opportunities, will prove worthy of the great Indian Military which we are going to have. They have got a record: they have fought on the Kashmir and Hyderabad fronts. For example, the Gwalior Army fought on the Hyderabad front and I do not think they were second to any other force.

As regards Administrative Services, it is a matter of pleasure that Indian States will be incorporated so far as these Administrative Services are concerned. But I would like to submit that Indian States people should also be given opportunities to enter the Administrative and other allied Services.

I would like to say that most of the Princes or Jagirdars who come before the honourable the Deputy Prime Minister speak here in a humble tone; but after their departure from Delhi they encourage all kinds of reactionary, anti-national and anti-social elements in their area. Perhaps our honourable the Deputy Prime Minister must be knowing these things and he may say—he will certainly say—that a young man has uttered this thing. But I wish to say that I have uttered this thing with complete trust and faith in him and I have come here in the spirit of a disciple with the teaching of the Gita.

तद् विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया

"Tad Viddhi Pranipatena Pariprashnena Sevaya."

In that spirit I put things before him and not in any kind of carping criticism or the like.

Kazi Syed Karimuddin (C.P. and Berar: Muslim): Sir, I was really tired of waiting to speak and I am therefore grateful to you that after all I have been called. Sir, I join in the chorus of praise for the Deputy Prime Minister regarding the integration of States in India; but I know he does not like praises but likes healthy criticism.

At the time of the police action in Hyderabad I was one of those who spoke on the Nagpur radio supporting the police action in Hyderabad. I want to discuss a few problems that have arisen after that police action. There is not the least doubt that the Government of India and the State Department under the Military Governor have brought peace to the people and stopped the communal movement which was going to be suicidal to the growth of

[Kazi Syed Karimuddin]

society there and for the growth of democratic institutions in that part of the country. But I must tell the honourable the States Minister that the policy regarding the reduction of the number of Muslim government servants in Hyderabad State is not a very healthy one. I do realise that the minority cannot aspire to have 90 per cent of the service monopolised by them in the State as in the case of the Muslims they had occupied it. There is no doubt that the majority community will have to be represented to the proportion they occupy in the State. But today we find that on one ground or the other they are being ousted and the main charge that is levelled against them is that they were sympathising with the Razakar movement there. My submission is that as the honourable Minister has praised those government servants who arrested him once and arrested many nationalists of this country because they were supporting the government in power and obedient to them, in this case also these people should be treated in the same manner for they were supporting the government which was in power then. I fail to understand that while the Nizam who was carrying on the government and with whose connivance and consent the whole country was ruled is ruling today, those who were serving under him and carrying out his orders are being removed or dismissed.

Shri H. V. Kamath (C. P. and Berar: General): Were Razakars part of the Government of Hyderabad?

Kazi Syed Karimuddin: I think so.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): They wore *goondas*. What else were they?

Kazi Syed Karimuddin: The second matter I want to bring to the notice of the honourable Minister is this that there are more than three thousand persons who have been taken into custody. What I wish to submit is that those who are accused and found guilty of offences of violence and subversive activities must be prosecuted and punished. But during these five months no cases have been started against them. . Those who are found to be innocent should not be detained any more and they should be released.

Another thing which I want to submit is regarding the question of the rehabilitation of Hindus and Muslims. There is not the least doubt that lakhs of Hindu refugees had come to the border districts. I come from Yeotmal district from where not less than one or two lakhs of Hindus had come. In the case of the Hindus it is necessary to rehabilitate them. Even in the case of the Muslims who after the police action left the Dominion or were displaced they have to be rehabilitated. The military government of Hyderabad had placed a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs for the rehabilitation of Hindus and Muslims. In my opinion this amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is insufficient because there is a large number of Hindus and Muslims who have been displaced.

In the end I wish to place on record the selfless services rendered by the Military Governor and the non-communal attitude he has exhibited. And it was because of his marvellous character that the Muslims in Hyderabad City have been safe. I congratulate the Ministry of States. It is because of its non-communal attitude that peace and security have been restored in the Dominion of Hyderabad.

گیانی گورمکھ سنگھ مسافر : سبھا پتی جی ! سٹیٹس منسٹر کی حیثیت سے
ہمارے سردار صاحب کی جو خدمات ہیں اور جو انہوں نے تدبر سے سارے کام بنائے
ہیں یہ سب میری زبان سے زیادہ تعریف کے محتاج نہیں - کچھ اعتراضات ہو سکتے

ھیں جیسے کہ ایک معزز ممبر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ ریاستوں کی آرمی کو انڈین آرمی میں شامل کرنا چاھیئے اور دوسرے راج پرمکھوں کی تنخواہ کے متعلق بھی کچھ اعتراض ھیں - عوام کی خواھش بھی ھے کہ ان کی تنخواہ کم ھونی چاھیئے - لیکن جن باتوں کی ذمہ‌داری سٹیٹس منسٹری پر نہیں ھے ان کو سٹیٹس منسٹری کے ساتھ منسوب کرنا ٹھیک نہیں ھے - اور اس کے متعلق میں ایک دو باتیں ضروری کہنا چاھتا ھوں - یہاں پر ھمارے مائنارٹی ممبر نے کہا ھے کہ جو ایسٹ پنجاب سٹیٹس اور پٹیالہ سٹیٹ کی یونین بنی ھے اُسکو ایسٹ پنجاب میں merge کرنا چاھیئے - جہاں تک پنجاب کو بڑا کرنے کا سوال ھے میں اس کی مخالفت نہیں کر سکتا ھوں - میں تو یہ چاھتا ھوں کہ بیشک پنجاب کو اتنا بڑا کر دیا جائے - کہ اس میں دھلی و میرٹھ اور آگرہ بھی شامل کر دئے جائیں تاکہ پنجاب ایک بڑا پنجاب بن جائے - مگر یہ کہنا کہ سٹیٹس منسٹری نے ایسٹ پنجاب سٹیٹس اور پٹیالہ سٹیٹ یونین اپنی مرضی سے بنائی ھے اس میں کوئی سچائی نہیں ھے - کیونکہ سکھوں کی طرف سے یہ آواز اٹھائی گئی تھی کہ پنجاب سٹیٹس یونین الگ بنائی جائے - گیانی کرتار سنگھ جو اس وقت شرومنی اکالی دل کے پردھان تھے انہوں نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ پنجاب سٹیٹس کی الگ یونین بنائی جائے - تو میرا جہاں تک خیال ھے شرومنی اکالی دل نے یہ ظاھر کیا تھا کہ وھاں الگ یونین بنائی جائے - اب جو اعتراض یہاں پر میرے دوست سردار بھوپندر سنگھ نے اٹھایا ھے وہ اس وقت شرومنی اکالی دل کے جنرل سیکریٹری تھے -

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Sir, on a point of explanation. Since my name has been referred to, I want to point out that I was not the General Secretary at the time the demand was put forward.

گیانی گورمکھ سنگھ مسافر : میرا جہاں تک خیال ھے میں اب بھی یہ کہتا ھوں کہ سردار بھوپندر سنگھ شرومنی اکالی دل کے جنرل سیکریٹری تھے ۔ اور اگر نہیں تھے تو میں اپنے الفاظ واپس لیتا ھوں - مگر مجھے یقین ھے کہ یہ جنرل سیکریٹری تھے - اور گیانی کرتار سنگھ پردھان تھے - میرا مطلب تو یہ ھے کہ شرومنی اکالی دل والوں کی خواھش تھی کہ ایک الگ یونین بنائی جائے - جن کی خواھش پر الگ یونین بنائی گئی اب کسی وجہ سے وھی اس پر اعتراض کریں تو اس میں سٹیٹس منسٹری کا کیا قصور ھے -

دوسری بات جو اُنہوں نے فرمائی ھے کہ پٹیالہ میں جو نئی منسٹری بنائی گئی ھے اس میں مہجر پارٹیز کے آدمی نہیں ھیں اور ساتھ ھی یہ بھی کہا گیا کہ پٹیالہ دربار ایک فرقہ وارانہ جماعت ھے اور مہاراجہ پٹیالہ اس کو ۱۰ ھزار روپیہ ماھوار دیتے

[گیانی گورمکھ سنگھ مسافر]

ھیں - جہاں تک پٹنھک دربار کے متعلق مجھے معلوم ھے وہ فرقہ دارانہ جماعت نہیں ھے اور مہاراجہ پٹیالہ وھاں سے استعفیٰ دیکر الگ بھی ھوگئے ھیں - ان باتوں کی دلائل میں میں نہیں جانا چاھتا ھوں - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاھتا ھوں کہ سردار صاحب نے جو یہ فرمایا ھے کہ وھاں پر تمام میجر پارٹیز کو consult نہیں کیا گیا اور شرومنی اکالی دل کو consult نہیں کیا گیا تو اس بارے میں میں یہ کہونگا کہ شرومنی اکالی دل ایک فرقہ دارانہ جماعت ھے - اور ماسٹر تارا سنگھ اُس کے پردھان ھیں- اگر اسکو consult نہیں کیا گیا تو بہت ھی اچھا کیا گیا ھے- ایک طرف تو ھمارے دوست سردار صاحب کہتے ھیں کہ شرومنی اکالی دل کو consult نہیں کیا گیا اور دوسری طرف پٹنھک دربار اس لئے برا سمجھتے ھیں کہ وہ فرقہ دارانہ جماعت ھے - ایک طرف سے یہ ایک فرقہ دارانہ جماعت کو اھمیت دیتے ھیں اور دوسری کو فرقہ دارانہ کہہ کر اس کی مذمت کرتے ھیں یہ contradictory statement ھے -

تیسری بات وھاں کی کانگرس کے متعلق ھے - انہوں نے کہا ھے کہ وہ بھی اس سے متعلق نہیں ھے - لیکن جہاں تک مجھکو علم ھے وھاں کے پراونشل کانگرس کے پریذیڈنٹ نے سیٹھ رام ناتھ جی کو جو کہ اس وقت وھاں منسٹری میں بھی ھیں کو ایک چٹھی دی اور کہا کہ وہ سٹیٹس منسٹری سے negotiations کرے اور اس کے بعد یہ منسٹری وھاں پر بنی - اس کے بعد جو کچھ اس بارے میں وھاں پر ھوا اس کے متعلق مجھ کو کچھ علم نہیں ھے - اس بات کو میں زیادہ نہیں بڑھانا چاھتا ھوں مگر میں یہ ضرور کہنا چاھتا ھوں کہ یہ جو کچھ ھوا ھے بہت اچھا ھوا ھے اور بالکل ٹھیک ھے - اب جو یہ کہا جا رھا ھے کہ وھاں پر جو سٹیٹس منسٹری ھے اس میں اکالی سکھوں کی نمایندگی نہیں ھے یہ ٹھیک نہیں ھے - ھاں اتنا ضرور ھے کہ وھاں پر ماسٹر تارا سنگھ جی کے گروپ کے اکالی سکھ نہیں ھیں اور موجودہ حالت میں وہ ھو بھی نہیں سکتے تھے - جو منسٹری اس وقت وھاں پر بنی ھے بہت اچھی ھے اور مضبوط اور پائیدار ھے اس سے وھاں پر امن اور شانتی ھوگی -

جہاں تک کانگریس کا تعلق ھے - میں اسکا حامی ھوں اور ھم کو چاھیئے کہ ھم کانگرس کی امداد کرکے اسکو مضبوط بنائیں - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنے جذبات کا اظہار کرکے بیٹھ جاتا ھوں -

English translation of the above speech.)

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir (East Punjab: General): Sir, it is needless for me to eulogize the services rendered by the honourable Sardar Patel, as the Minister-in-charge of the States, and the political diplomacy exhibited by him in tackling the States problem. There may be some objections: as one of the honourable Members had stated that the States' Armies should be merged with the Indian Army, and, secondly with regard to the salaries paid to the *Rajpramukhs*. It is the general desire of the people that their salaries should be reduced. But it is not advisable to attribute things to the

States Ministry for which it is not responsible. I should like to mention one or two things with regard to this. One of the honourable Members in this House has stated that the existing Patiala and East Punjab States Union should be merged with the East Punjab. So far as the question of making a 'Greater East Punjab' is concerned, I cannot oppose this. On my part, I would like that the Punjab may certainly be made greater to such an extent that Delhi, Meerut and Agra may be included in it. And thus a 'Greater East Punjab' may be formed. But there is no truth in it that Patiala and East Punjab States Union was formed at the instance of the States Ministry. On the contrary, a voice was raised on behalf of the Sikhs that a separate Punjab States Union should be constituted. Giani Kartar Singh who was at that time the President of *Shiromani Akali Dal* had made an announcement that a separate Union of the Punjab States should he set up. Therefore, so far as I know it was the *Shiromani Akali Dal* who had expressed a desire that a separate union should be constituted there. Now an objection has been raised here by my honourable friend Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man who was at that time the General Secretary of the *Shiromani Akali Dal*.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Sir, on a point of explanation. Since my name has been referred to, I want to point out that I was not the General Secretary at the time the demand was put forward.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: So far as I think, and, I would still affirm that Sardar Bhopider Singh was the General Secretary of *Shiromani Akali Dal*. And in case he was not holding this office, I would withdraw my words. But I am sure that he was the General Secretary and Giani Kartar Singh was the President. What I mean to say is that it was the desire expressed by *Shiromani Akali Dal* that a separate union should be constituted. And it was as a result of compliance with their wishes that a separate union was formed. If they now raise any objection to this for one reason or the other, the States Ministry is not to be blamed for this.

Another thing which he has stated is that the Ministry which has been formed in Patiala does not include representatives of the major parties; and apart from this, it has also been alleged that *Panthic Darbar* is a Communal body and the Maharaja of Patiala is paying them Rs. 10,000 per month. So far as my knowledge of the *Panthic Darbar* goes, it is not a Communal body and the Maharaja of Patiala has even resigned from this and severed his connections with it. I do not want to go into the details of these arguments. With regard to the allegations made by my honourable friend that all the major parties there were not consulted and the *Shiromani Akali Dal* was also not consulted, I would say that the *Shiromani Akali Dal* is a communal body and Master Tara Singh is its President. It is good that it has not been consulted. On the one hand, my honourable friend has stated that the *Shiromani Akali Dal* was not consulted, and on the other, he reprehends the *Panthic Darbar* for its being a communal organisation. While on the one band, he attaches importance to a communal body, he condemns the other by dubbing it as a communal organisation. So this is a contradictory statement.

Thirdly, he has referred to the Congress Committee there. He has stated that he too does not see eye to eye with it. But so far as I am aware of, the President of the Congress Committee there wrote a letter to Seth Ram Nath who is at present included in the Ministry directing him to start negotiations with the States Ministry and it was after this that the Ministry was formed there. I am not at least aware of as to what actually happened there subsequently. I do not want to dwell upon this subject at any great length, but I cannot help saying that all that has happened is perfectly alright and quite justified. There is absolutely no truth in the allegations which are being made now that the States Ministry there does not include any representatives of the

[Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir]

Akali Sikhs. Of course it is true that the Akali Sikhs belonging to Master Tara Singh's party are not included in it, and it was not at all possible to do so under the existing circumstances. The Ministry which has now been formed there is sufficiently strong and stable and it will surely create peaceful conditions.

So far as the Congress is concerned, I am a supporter of this, and would urge that we should stand at its back so as to make it strong. With these words, I would, conclude and resume my seat.

Shri A. V. Thakkar (Saurashtra): Sir. I am taking the time of the House not to congratulate the honourable Sardar Patel—he has had enough of praise and his shoulders are very broad for the same—but I want to put some load on his shoulders, and it is this. Please take care of all the backward States that are merged in the Provinces and that are integrated into the Unions. I am specially talking to-day, for the first time. Talking of the two States which have been taken directly under the Central Administration, that is Cutch and Himachal Pradesh; both of these are very backward areas and it has been an excellent thing that they are taken directly under the Centre.

Next, speaking of those States, small or large, which have merged into the Provinces of Orissa, Central Provinces and Bombay. It is a very good thing for the subjects of those autocratic rulers who were there before. I myself come from one of the advanced States of Kathiawar, now Saurashtra, and I am proud to say that the Ruler of that State acceded and placed all his resources and all his area and the administration before the feet of Mahatama Gandhi and before Sardar Patel. However, let me plead a few words on behalf of those backward people of the States that have merged in Orissa, that have merged in the Central Provinces, that have formed the Union of Bundelkhand and Bagelkhand, now called Vindhya Pradesh they are all backward. Just as a civil servant whom I know well, a good administrator, has been placed as an Adviser to the Orissa Government for the Orissa States, similarly everywhere else good administrators, seasoned and senior officers, must be placed in charge of those States. Otherwise they will go very bad. At present it is said that the Vindhya Pradesh is going on in a very bad condition. I hope the administration of that area will be improved very soon. Moreover, there are very backward people also in these areas *Adibasis* are residing there in very large numbers—almost 50 per cent. of the population in some cases, in some cases more than 50 per cent. or say 75 per cent. of the people, are *Adibasis*. They are all backward and they are all ignorant and steeped in poverty. Unless the Centre comes to their help with men and money nothing will be done for them, I am sure of that. The resources of Orissa are very poor. The resources of C.P. are a little better I know, but those of Vindhya Pradesh are very bad. Therefore, the Centre must come to their help either willingly or unwillingly in order to expedite their progress. Otherwise those people will remain in the same backward condition, in the same 18th century condition in which they are now.

5 P.M.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya (Mysore State): Sir, I did not wish to speak, but my friend Mr. Munavalli drew Mysore into the controversy and I want to make clear the position.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Never mind what Mr. Munavalli said. It won't affect you at all.

I have purposely not made my opening speech, because I thought the time was too short and if I spoke and made a review of the activities of the States Ministry during this period, it would take up the whole time. So I thought it was better to hear the criticisms or remarks that the Members may have to

make. I shall take another opportunity, in some other session, when the Ministry's work is nearing completion, to make any speech, if I have to make one, to acquaint you in a consolidated form with the whole work. I am now in mid-stream, in the middle of the work, and therefore I hope you will watch the activities of the States Ministry with your usual sympathy and goodwill.

Now, taking the last speech of our seasoned leader, on the most suppressed, depressed and oppressed people—Thakkar Bapa who has passed all his life in this work, he has passed certain remarks. They are disinterested remarks coming from a man who has at his heart, the good of the people of the States. Sir, my friends the representatives coming from the States resent the least criticism of their administration. They feel they have nothing to learn. Thakkar Bapa now says that I must put good advisers. That is my policy. But some of the representatives of the Union who have to take responsibility, resent that, and they feel that in a democratic set-up, an adviser is an anachronism, and therefore, they should not have any advisers. I am trying to induce them or persuade them to agree, and say I myself need an adviser, and so they need not be afraid of an adviser.

Now, he has spoken about a Union—the Vindhya Pradesh. The Vindhya Pradesh has a Premier who has been the President of the Provincial Congress Committee for many years of the C.P. You cannot call him an inexperienced man. Another Minister has been the President of the Allahabad Congress Committee for some years. They are good experienced people, and what Thakkar Bapa has spoken here is a certificate which they have earned. I do not want to say anything. I have my fingers on the pulse, and I have told them that disruption of the Union and merger of the States into the adjoining provinces is the only alternative if there is no good administration. When I formed the Union on behalf of the Government of India, I took the heavy responsibility. Wherever I am forming a Union, my colleagues who are working in the States are tried friends who have made considerable sacrifices. But sacrifices and comradeship in jail and in struggle is a different thing from comradeship and struggle in building up a nation. Therefore, I am trying to persuade them to open the doors of the Congress wide open, and take all elements in the States and the Unions with them. Do not make it a caste system. Otherwise the burden will be too heavy on you, and when the elections come you will find out that you are nowhere. This ticket will not continually pay you unless you pay the premium. You must add to the premium by further sacrifices. That is what I am impressing on them. But it is not easy to have self-introspection, and therefore they find it difficult. But I have hope, because people who have made good sacrifices for a good cause will eventually learn that it is better to tread the path of sacrifice than to walk on the path of mere power. Now I will continuously endeavour to persuade and prevail upon the friends who are taking up the great responsibility of forming these Unions to do one thing. You have here a great opportunity, in making the history of India. We have got freedom, and if we want to make that freedom worth our while, we want to stabilise this country during our lifetime, and stabilise it in such a manner that India may be the envy of the world. Therefore, although we have changed the map of India, it is only the beginning. This is an opportunity. It is not the goal. We have got this opportunity to make India great, and in this work, I will want your co-operation. Therefore to the representatives from the States who have come here I wish to appeal that this House is not the place merely to learn dialectical tactics or the arts of debate. It is a good thing, of course, but Congressmen are past-masters in the art of debate and they have learnt that on many platforms. But the art of administration is a very difficult thing and therefore you who have got responsibility or will be getting responsibility will have sleepless nights. And if you do not remain awake and if you sleep, you will be doing injustice to yourself and you will be betraying the cause of the country. Therefore, friends, learn now that this is an oppor-

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tunity which you have to put to the best use. Our friend from Patiala or the Punjab States every now and then pleads the cause, the cause of East Punjab and complains about the formation of its ministry. Other friends stand up from the other side and give him replies. The Union was formed at the desire of the vast majority of the Sikh population. They wanted a union of the States, and therefore it was formed. When I formed it, I was invited there to open, to inaugurate it. What happened? On the day I went there, just when I was going to inaugurate the Ministry, the leader who was supposed to be the premier backed out; he said he did not agree to the formation of the Ministry. I tried to persuade him, for several hours, but he did not listen. Eventually I had to come, swallowing the insult, and come back here to Delhi. Coming here I gave them a warning that if they did not form a ministry in three weeks' time, I would put in an interim Government of the best men that I can find in the service. I said so because eventually the ministry will be formed by election. The people who claim to be representatives to-day, do so because they happen to be chosen Congressmen, not by the electorate. As a result of circumstances they happen to be there—they have been delegates, and therefore they claim to be representatives, more representative than I can claim to represent the country. Therefore, I was forced to form a Ministry called 'an Interim Ministry of Officials'. This official Ministry worked for a certain period and then several people came from the State several times and I told them: "It is open to you to form a Ministry. Bring a united formula for the formation of a Ministry and I will immediately ask the officers to hand over the power to you." Well, those people who claim to represent the bulk of the population came to me and they formed the Ministry. I asked the officers to hand over the power to the Ministry. But it does not suit the representative who is sitting here and every time he is raising this question in this Assembly. What am I to do? If this is the type of agitation in the forum of this Assembly, it won't help East Punjab, it won't help the Sikhs and it won't help you. It is for you to make up your minds, settle your differences; ask the Sikhs to settle their differences. Be united. What are you quarreling for? What is the use of all these? It is not my responsibility. I have no share in the Patiala State or in the other States. I do not want anything and my Government does not want anything. It is for you to serve the Sikhs, but not to do disservice by creating cliques and parties in that area. If you want a merger of all these States in East Punjab, you create public opinion for that. You create conditions for that. If, I have created unions all over India, why should I not do that there. I have no particular interest there. I would be very glad if the Sikhs are willing and say we want to unite the Punjab, the rest of the Punjab and I shall be very glad, but if you quarrel amongst yourself, you will be doing a disservice to the community and to the country. Therefore, my appeal to you is if you cannot unite, do not raise these questions in the Assembly. We have suffered much by raising communal questions and making the Assembly a forum of communal controversy for many years. Do not repeat that here. It won't serve you and it won't serve the country.

Another friend has raised the question of Hyderabad. I do not know whether I should lay before you the whole question because there is no time and it is a very big story, but the limited question he has put before the House is that this personnel of the service should be kept in tact or the service that now exists should not be touched or some of them may be removed, but the large majority of them should be kept in tact. I must tell my honourable friends and I must tell the Members of the House that the Hyderabad arrangement is also a temporary one. It is a care-taker Government till the elections rolls are completed and the elections take place. When the elections take

place, which we shall try to hasten and bring about as soon as possible, you will find that there will be elected representatives forming the Ministry; it will be a democratic set up. I have to see and it is the duty of this House or the responsibility of this House to see that you entrust the elected representatives the machinery which would function and which would work and not one which would break. There are 90 or 95 per cent. of illiterates in a vast and largely populated Hindu State and their relations in the past have been very bad. The Service has played a particular part in that set-up and apart from that many of them are useless, indifferent and unfit for service. It is the duty of the representative of the Government of India there to make a clean sweep of all these useless people and in the year's time at his disposal put an efficient service, so that the popular representatives may be able to run the Government efficiently. So instead of helping in creating an atmosphere of a smooth administration in that State, if you plead the cause of those who cannot fit in these, you will not be doing any service to the cause. You must remember that I am a plain speaking man and I will not conceal anything. Therefore, I have told them there also: "Weed out people who are unable to serve". They must go. If in the past there have been in the service a superfluous large number, because they belong to a particular community in the State, and the State belongs to that community—I will not punish them, I will not allow them to starve. I will make arrangements for either a proportionate pension or give them some gratuity or some compensation, which would be adequate under the circumstances; except those who will be found guilty of misbehaviour or mis-conduct, the rest will be treated as we have treated our own service generously when they left. We could not keep them, we could not run an administration, a popular administration, a democratic administration with a foreign service and we disposed of them. We had no hesitation and as such in Hyderabad also we must follow the same example. It is not a question of vindictiveness or a question of injustice being done to anybody, but a question of doing justice and fairness to all concerned. That is my position so far as Hyderabad is concerned. If there are prisoners in Hyderabad, we must remember that there were 13,000 people before and it has come now to 4,000. Their cases are being scrutinised and the atmosphere is being watched. If there are people who are not mixed up in any crimes of violence, it is not our intention to punish them or to detain them any longer, but we must see the reaction. I have, as my Administrator says, burnt my finger in releasing some responsible people, who went to Pakistan and made very damaging statements and false statements at that against the administration. I do not want to repeat that story. So I want to assure all friends, both Hindus and Muslims that the administrators in Hyderabad will deal with the administration and deal with every body with firmness, with justice and equity, but it will not allow conditions of chaos to be created or allow intrigue to take place again. There are people still who carry on propaganda. Hyderabad is still on the agenda of the Security Council, that agenda is too long and in any case the case is always there on the agenda, but Hyderabad is a settled fact which nobody can alter (*Hear, hear*). It is a domestic affair and in the domestic matter of India. India is powerful enough to resist anybody. Therefore, I would advise friends not to raise these questions here. It is an affair of the Hyderabad Administration, which is capable of dealing with it. When I went to Hyderabad, both Hindus and Muslims were full of admiration of that administration. The other thing that I found in Hyderabad was that nobody now there is under any delusion. Everybody, Hindus and Muslims, even officers have understood the position in which they are and what their future is, because I made clear everything of what the future will be and I have also disabused them of any expectations of any help from outside, or anywhere in the world.

Now another friend has raised a question about the Army, in the levelling up of the States on a line with the Provinces. I can assure the House that nobody is more anxious than myself to level up the States or to bring up the

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administration of the States on a line with the provinces and to bring the administration as quickly as possible on provincial lines, but it is not an easy job. The States have enjoyed a certain amount of advantage over the provinces; there are certain agreements, certain conventions and many things that have been left in the past to us as a legacy. We are looking into that. We have practically no papers, no records nothing to trace, and therefore, we are doing our best under the circumstances to study the situation and bring about a situation in which the States could willingly and readily agree to come to the level of the provinces. If the States would not agree to that, we cannot coerce the people. We have the power or the authority, but we cannot exercise that authority or the power by coercing our own people. Have patience. In one year or 1-1/2 years, we have been able to persuade all those Princes to fall in line, but now it is not the princes who are the obstacles, it is our own people. So we have to deal with our own people. To persuade them is a difficult job. I want the co-operation of the House in creating the necessary atmosphere.

Now about the Army. The Army in the States are each different one from the other. Some States have very good Army. In some the army is not very efficient. Several States have poor armies which compared to our Police are much inferior. We have to look into these. We have appointed an officer for the purpose from our Defence Forces. He goes about visiting the States and tries to bring their forces into line with our Defence Forces in point of equipment, in point of efficiency, pay, conditions of service and so on. He tries to point out the defects and improve them. We shall tackle this question tactfully and carefully and obtain the approval and the consent of the Princes and the people. So far as the Princes are concerned, I have to tell you and I have no hesitation in saying that they will agree to whatever advice I give them. They have accepted me as their adviser and they have no hesitation in accepting my advice. I have often expressed my admiration of them and I have also congratulated them for rising to the occasion. I once more take this opportunity on the floor of this House to say that the Princes of India have done well by us and I assure them that we will do also well by them in future when our help may become necessary. But, to the people to the representatives of the people, I shall once more appeal not to be impatient. On the type of administration that you now put up will depend the future of India and if you resent the advice given by the officers sent to you and do not listen to my advice you will yourself come to grief. One day you will realise that my advice was right. Till the elections are over after the completion of the electoral rolls, take me as your guide. Do not resent the advice and do not consider the advice as an encroachment on your powers. Even if these officers make mistakes the people's representatives can come to me and I will correct those mistakes. I will always do my best to help you. It is up to you to accept that help and benefit by it. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51, 29,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Relations with Indian States'."

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 18th March, 1949.